

one of the greatest architectural, water, and garden compositions ever executed by man. The declivity between the cascades is occupied by lawns and gardens of really exquisite design. You reach the hill from two avenues of the main picture by a long approach flanked by portrait statues of the great men who helped in the development of the Louisiana Purchase, which the exposition professes to commemorate. One of the finest out-door effects of the exposition is formed by the approaches leading to the buildings located on the hills. In a former letter I endeavored to sketch the general lie of the grounds and the delightful effect of the landscape gardening. In this letter I will dwell on some other matters. The sculptures on the grounds are very remarkable and generally of very fine execution. They are all of course made of the same fragile material called "staff," which is a composition of plaster of Paris and hemp fibre. It forms the covering of nearly all the vast buildings, and the statuary, scrolls, allegorical groups, and other pieces of sculpture are made of it. It may be handled like timber, sawed, nailed, and repaired, and is quite durable. Without "staff," which is cheap and quickly made, the building of such temporary palaces and statuary would be impracticable. The history and spirit of the Louisiana Territory are told by the sculptor in over one thousand figures in the buildings and the grounds. They were the work of 100 American sculptors at an expense of £100,000. The profusion and perfection of this statuary is one of the chief excellences of the St. Louis World's Fair. The effect of it combined with the electric illumination or the daily sunlight is magnificent. Let us now enter one of the splendid palaces and describe it as a specimen of the others, with, of course, due modifications and limitations. We will take

The Agriculture Palace,

which covers, i.e., roofs in, 23 acres. It is not quite so ornate in its style of architecture as some of the other buildings, but it has other special features which make it a superb specimen of what an exposition hall ought to be. It is a long rectangle. The four facades are broken by dignified entrances formed of wide arches. Large areas of glass replacing architectural decoration flood the interior with light. The roof rests on a great number of enormous trusses fixed on posts which mark the aisles. Around these posts the exhibits are disposed. In all there are miles of aisles, but these are divided and numbered to meet the various interests of the department of agriculture and relieve the fatigue of the visitor. The exhibits cover all the products of the soil, together with the tools, implements, methods of cultivation, harvesting, irrigation, drainage, and the by-products of the manufactured forms of these products, their preparation and preservation, including everything edible and drinkable which comes, however remotely, from the soil, and which forms part of the home life and commerce of the people. Imagine how instructive all this is. The dairy section at the World's Fair occupies well nigh 30,000 feet. A model creamery, fully equipped and in operation, is a feature of great interest. Plate glass encloses the butter and cheese apparatus, permitting visitors to see every process. There is a sanitary milk plant connected with the creamery, and a model dairy lunch exhibit where sanitary milk, butter, and cheese are dispensed. More than two acres of space are devoted to foods, including the cereals and their products, tubers and roots and their products, coffee, tea, cocoa of all kinds and products, refrigerated fresh meats, poultry, fish, and game; eggs, farinaceous products, pastes, breads, cakes, tinned meats, evaporated and preserved fruits, spices, and condiments, potable waters, beers, ales, wines, brandies, whiskeys, cordials, and what not. Another great block of space is supplied for the manufacturers of agricultural implements, tools, and machinery. All the newest and latest devices in the agricultural line are on view. Here all nations vie with each other, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Egypt, Africa, and America, showing to the New World the husbandry of the Old. This agricultural hall cost £110,000. You see the completeness, the exhaustiveness of such an exposition hall. Well, say the same of all the others, which I might describe, and you will have an idea of what the St. Louis World's Fair is.

It is indeed a World's Fair.

The New Zealand exhibit, which occupies a considerable space, is in the agricultural building. It is most creditable and interesting. The principal part of the N.Z. exhibition is in this hall, as I have just said, but there is also another very excellent exhibit in the game and fishery building not far from the agriculture hall. Australia is well nigh unrepresented at the World's Fair. In the anthropology building a special feature of interest

are the Vatican treasures and Queen Victoria's presents (Queen's Jubilee gifts). Among these presents were a number of exquisitely illuminated and framed addresses, among which I was pleased to see the one from the New Zealand Parliament, on which our old friend Dr. Grace's name was conspicuous. From the splendid priceless brooch sent by the Czar and Czarina of Russia to the two pairs of blankets and roll of flannel sent by a woollen firm in New Zealand, there is every kind of article produced by man. In the Vatican treasures is a facsimile or pages of the celebrated Codex Vaticanus, the oldest extant Greek manuscript of the New Testament, preserved in the Vatican Library. There are also some excellent mosaics and some personal souvenirs of Leo XIII. and the present Pope. At the New Zealand exhibit I met Mr. Clarkson. He is the second in charge at the exhibition. Mr. Donne, the head man, was, I am sorry to say, very ill with dysentery and fever when I left St. Louis. A few words of comparison between the former expositions and the present World's Fair may be alike instructive and interesting. The grand area of St. Louis World's Fair is 1240 acres, that in Paris in 1900, 336 acres; the Chicago Exposition of 1893, 633 acres; the Pan-American at Buffalo, 300 acres; the Centennial at Philadelphia, 236 acres. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition roofs in by its palaces used for exhibition 128 acres; the Chicago Exhibition had 82 acres under roof. Also no former exhibition ever paid so much interest to out-door exhibits. At St. Louis there are 100 acres of this class of exhibits. I must say something about

The Pike,

the name given, by reference to the obsolete old turnpike road, to what went by the name of the "Midway" at Chicago in 1893, which may be deemed the amusement section of the World's Fair. The Pike, which is always crowded night and day, is story-book land. All creeds and customs are there, 6000 nondescript characters step from history, travel, and adventure, to hail you in reality. Forty amusements, costing one million pounds sterling, extend one and a half miles. Starting on the Pike from the Plaza of St. Louis, mountain masses 100 feet high, but looking by optical illusion six thousand, reproduce the snowy Tyrolean Alps with their trees, habitations, and glaciers, high over an Alpine village. An Irish village has facsimiles of Cormac's Castle, the old House of Parliament at Dublin, and St. Lawrence's Gate. Under and over the sea is a trip to Paris in a submarine boat and a return voyage in an airship. I took this trip for 25 cents, and the illusions were most realistic and delightful, not to say sometimes startling in the mid-air storms. You move among senoritas and Romanes in Seville, with the marionette bull fights at Madrid; you hunt in the Ozarks of the mountains of Missouri, you are alike amazed and delighted at Hagenbeck's zoo, circus, and animal paradise, showing man-eating beasts perfectly tame in a jungle of growing vegetation, talking birds at liberty, and trained wild animals—lions, tigers, panthers, bears, etc.—in the same cage with the tamer and performing most wonderful and almost incredible feats, to the eternal credit of their trainer. In mysterious Asia you have a picture of life in India, Burmah, Persia, and Ceylon. Plastic art is shown in the Moorish palace, where historic East India customs are illustrated. Weaving of glass into tablecloths and other fabrics is shown in the glass weaving palace. Paris is a reflection of that gay centre. Ancient Rome is seen in a street of the Augustan period. A history of fashion from the period of the early Roman colonies is shown in the palais du costume. In the infant incubator babies are seen through the glass doors of their strange nest. Indian Congress and Wild West show is an assembly of historic tribes of the American Indians and famous scouts. The Siberian railway is an illusion showing a locomotive and train running

Hundreds of Miles Through Siberia.

Deep sea divers is explained by its name. Cairo is a reproduction, with its camels and donkeys, of the Egyptian city. The Chinese village brings to the Pike the joss houses and temples of bamboo. Eleven sections of the famous bazaars of Stamboul are reproduced in Constantinople. Esquimaux and Laplanders is a view of the life of those people, with their dogs and furs and sledges, in the Polar region. The magic whirlpool is a descent by boat around a circular waterfall. The cliff dwellers is a duplicate of a section of the caves on the Mancos Canyon, Colorado. Battle Abbey is a cycloramic reproduction of America's battle history. The naval exhibit tries to show a modern sea fight. Beautiful Jim Key is an educated horse. Ante-bellum days are revived in the old plantation of the south. The great disaster which overwhelmed Galveston, in September, 1900, is