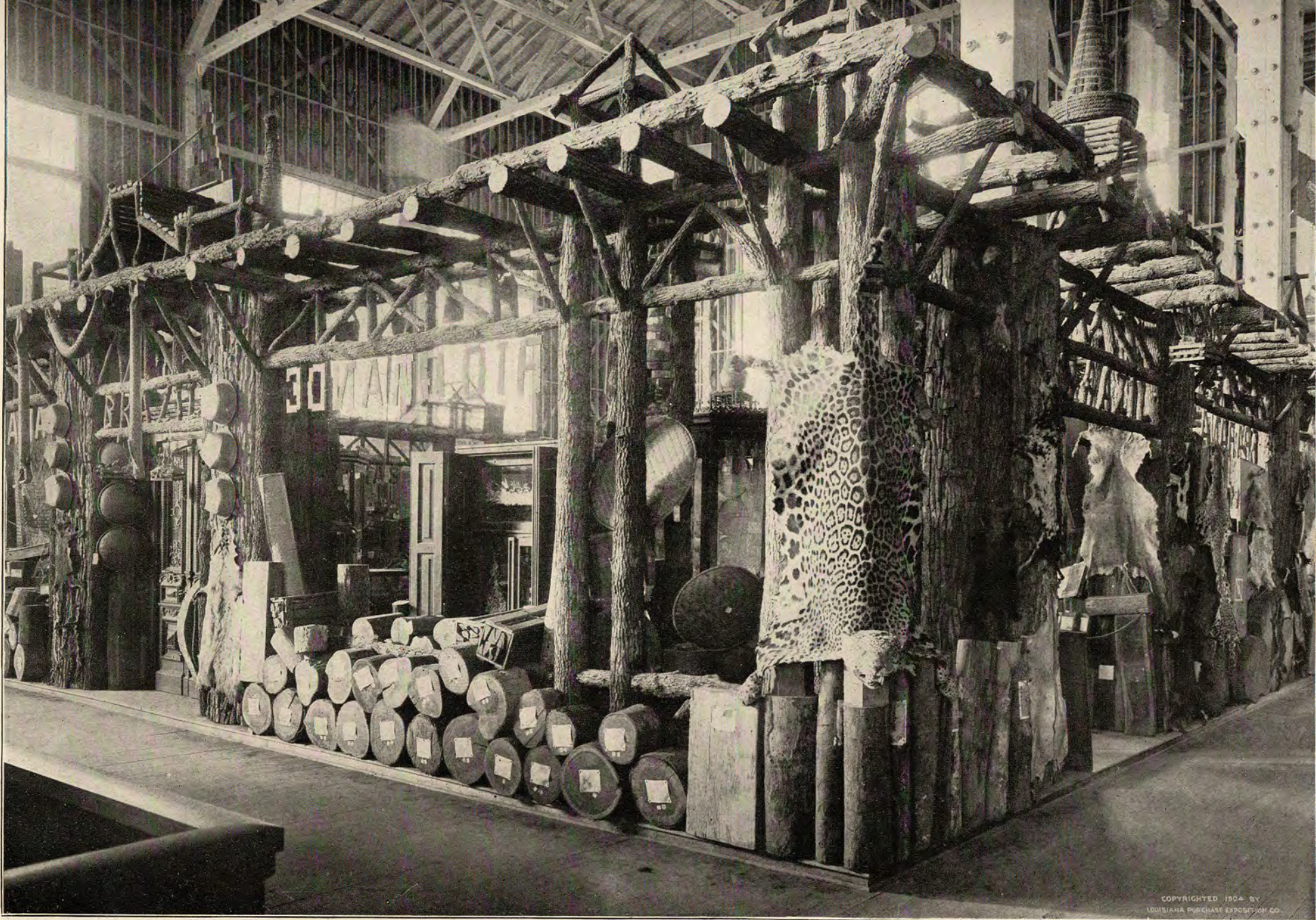




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BRAZIL.—Out of the Place of Nations rises an immense dome. The apex of it is one hundred and thirty-two feet from the ground. Brazil has set a conspicuous monument at the World's Fair to mark her progressive spirit. Her national building stands in a class with the most imposing and the most beautiful of the constructions by foreign governments. In length, width and height it is symmetrical. Three domes rise above the roof line. Those on the sides are flat with an elevation of only twenty feet. Beneath each of them is a loggia open to the air with six Corinthian columns forty-six feet in height. Thirty-six similar columns are arranged about the main entrances. Between each pair of columns

is the coat of arms of one of the twenty states which form the United States of Brazil. The building is fortunate in location. While it is surrounded by other foreign structures, there is sufficient space on the east and west for flower gardens. It has no exact counterpart on the World's Fair Grounds. Eight bulls-eye windows glazed with Florentine glass let an abundance of light into the interior of the dome. There is a gallery about the height of the third story from which visitors have a view of functions going on below. Still higher is a gallery around the outside of the dome from which a good view of the Place of Nations, the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, and the Administration Building is obtained.



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THE LAND OF THE AMAZON.—Brazil does not occupy in the Palace of Fish, Forestry and Game the space commensurate with what that country has to exhibit, but the reason is that more space was not obtainable. The amount which could be given is filled, it may be said, to overflowing, for the samples of woods, the skins and the other products coming under this classification encroach upon the aisles. The Amazon forests contain 2,000,000 square miles of such woods as are illustrated in the exhibits. That area of timber is ten times the size of France. In Brazilian are flora embraced more than 17,000 species, only a few of which can be displayed. Of course the rubber tree, the symphonea

elastica, as the botanist calls it, leads in importance. The exhibits include huge balls of pure rubber, the milk white color of the sap having been changed by the smoke of the outdoor fire used to coagulate it. Two years ago Brazil exported nearly \$40,000,000 worth of raw rubber. The entomologists, professional and amateur, find much to study and admire in the collection of Brazil. There is an emperor moth ten inches from tip to tip. The "living leaf" is a large insect the wings of which are so like the leaves of bushes that only by close scrutiny can the character be detected. Brazil shows 83 varieties of bark valued for their tanning qualities. Many of them contain fully double the value of oak bark in tannin.



GENERAL VIEW OF BRAZIL'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The illustration shows the artistic pillars of glass in which was displayed the coffee of Brazil.

exhibited in its different stages of refinement, from coarse brown crystals to the finest white powder, and French candy manufactured therefrom. The output of sugar throughout the country is more than five hundred thousand tons, very

little of which is exported, because of the inefficacy of the machinery used, which extracts only from seven to eight per cent of saccharine from the cane; whereas, from thirteen to fourteen per cent of saccharine is extracted from the beet



PYRAMID OF BRAZIL TREE FIBER.



BRAZIL MACARONI MEAL AND FLOUR.