

Few countries offer such a splendid field for the investment of American capital as does the country of Brazil. In every department, from the raising of coffee and the extraction of rubber, to the building of ships and the rolling stock of railroads, she offers unparalleled opportunity. This was pleasingly and convincingly demonstrated in Brazil's remark-

knoll in the Foreign Government Section of the Exposition Grounds. The pavilion was designed by Colonel F. M. de Souza Aguiar, Commissioner-General, and built under his personal direction.

In symmetry, stateliness and beauty of line, the Brazilian Pavilion was superior to any on the grounds of the Louisiana



BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT PAVILION AT THE EXPOSITION

The pavilion was located in the southwest corner of the Foreign Government Section and was designed by Colonel F. M. de Souza Aguiar, the Commissioner-General. The main section was perfectly symmetrical in its dimensions, being 191 x 132 feet wide. On either side was a loggia, overlooking the lawns, each forty feet in diameter, and its roof supported by corinthian columns eighty feet high. The main pavilion had two and one-half floors and a gallery around the base of the dome. The dome was a characteristic feature of the building, rising to a height of one hundred and thirty-five feet above the second floor. Around it were eight heroic figures, the only statuary on the pavilion. The pavilion was surrounded by beautiful green lawns, decorated with beds of roses and shrubbery.

able exhibit at the World's Fair in 1904, where she showed herself so rich and diversified in resources as to astonish the public. To represent her, a lofty pavilion, supported by massive Corinthian columns and surmounted by a dome from which flew the national flag, was erected on a grass-covered

Purchase Exposition. It was universally pronounced the "Jewel of the Fair." Almost without adornment, in splendid simplicity, its dome rose high above the main structure, which covered one hundred and ninety-one by one hundred and thirty-two feet. On both sides, wings, in the form of circular

loggias, with columns rising majestically to the dome overhead, joined the main pavilion, where Brazil, with characteristic hospitality, served the national beverage—coffee—to her guests. These loggias overlooked the lawn, which surrounded the building, and afforded an excellent outlook upon the World's Fair Grounds, because of their situation on the summit of an incline. For the same reason the lofty white pavilion formed a conspicuous and attractive landmark from different parts of the Exposition Grounds. Broad, glistening stone steps, guarded by sculptured lions, led from north and south into the pavilion. Within, a spacious reception hall, made particularly beautiful by the Doric columns which supported its ceiling, received the visitor. On the walls interesting photographs and charts illustrating the chief industry of the country—coffee culture

—were hung. Coffee culture was further demonstrated by machinery of the most improved pattern, where the process of preparing coffee for the market was shown. In sacks, in glass jars and cases, coffee beans, ranging in size from curled grains as small as peas to flat grains as large as cocoa beans, were displayed. To illustrate the plentifulness of this product, Brazil had built here a fountain which poured forth coffee beans instead of water. From this floor two broad stairways led to the second story; here a social reception hall, the offices of the Brazilian Commission, and the retiring rooms were situated. These apartments were sumptuously furnished, and decorated with rare statuary. The central dome, with its ornamentation of colored glass and its round Florentine windows, rising one hundred and thirty-five feet (by exterior measurement) above the second floor, formed its ceiling.

The gallery running round the interior of the dome was reached from here by a narrow staircase, which also opened upon the roof-garden outside. From this roof-garden the visitor gained a far-reaching outlook upon the Exposition Grounds and the surrounding country, and also a closer view of the eight heroic statues which surrounded the dome.

An iron stairway led from here to the gallery around the exterior of the dome, from which commanding height a general panoramic view of the Exposition was gained. At night rows of electric lights, outlining the dome, took the place of the Brazilian and American flags which ornamented it by day. There were fifteen hundred of these lights distributed throughout the building, some clustered in rich

chandeliers from the center of reception halls and loggias, others placed in rows to outline galleries and dome.

This was not the first time that Colonel Aguiar presented to the United States a structure of unusual excellence. At the World's Fair of 1893 Brazil was represented by a pavilion which also attested the taste and originality of the architect. In Brazil numerous public works record his genius. As Brazilian Commissioner, he rectified the boundary line between Brazil and Uruguay—a delicate piece of work, as are always those referring to international boundaries. As a member of the Engineering Staff in the State of Rio Grande do Sul he designed and built, repaired and improved armories, barracks and other public works. As Director of the Public Telegraph, Colonel Aguiar reorganized and greatly improved

the entire telegraph system of Brazil. As Director of the Fire Department of Rio Janeiro, he planned a fire-boat for the protection of the port, which was pronounced to be remarkably well adapted to its purpose by expert shipbuilders. Colonel Aguiar has held many other public positions and has everywhere proven himself a man of rare talent, worthy of the esteem and confidence in which his countrymen hold him.

To assist him as Secretary of the Brazilian Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Colonel Aguiar selected Major J. da Cunha Pires, a gentleman second only to the distinguished Commissioner in his services to the Brazilian Republic.

Major Pires has been connected with the construction of telegraph lines, of strategic roads to the frontier, and other public works, and has everywhere proven himself thoroughly capable and worthy of the marks of appreciation

which his government has bestowed upon him.

Of the \$600,000 which the Brazilian Government appropriated for its exhibit at the World's Fair, \$135,000 was expended on this building, whose size and splendor indicated the importance of the country it represented. Of all the nations of the world Brazil ranks third in area, being exceeded in this respect only by Russia and the United States of America, with Alaska included. A comparison between the territory of Russia and of Brazil results entirely in favor of the latter, Brazil being uniformly habitable because of the fertility of its soil and the mildness of its climate; Russia, on the other hand, containing large frozen regions and extensive deserts. Even the territory of the United States is



COLONEL F. M. DE SOUZA AGUIAR,
Brazil's Commissioner-General to the Exposition.