of which at the equator is exactly one metre. Each "spindle" is itself subdivided, so that there are 600 panels of various dimensious. The designs are painted on the panels before they are put in their place, in order that the globe may ultimately be easily dismantled and removed.

The edifice in which the globe is shown has a metallic framework forming a cupola. It is lighted from above, and by the great glass frames of the sides. From a terrace or narrow foot-bridge at the upper part the visitor can see the polar and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. As he descends, he is able to see in succession all the regions of the globe to the south pole. At the bottom he comes to the support of the globe with the apparatus for putting it in motion (Fig. 2).

Even the loftiest mountains, if shown in relief, could only have been represented by elevations a few millimetres in height. Consequently the various mountain ranges have been painted on the surface. The various depths of the ocean are indicated in a similar manner.

To facilitate the study of the globe, it has been mounted with its axis vertical, and it may be turned upon the pivot which carries it. If its rotation were made to equal that of the earth, at its equator, a point of its surface would move at the rate of half a millimetre in the second. This movement would scarcely be visible, but it would, of course, represent an actual movement of the earth over half a kilometre in the same time.

A figure of the moon, corresponding to this one of the earth, would have a diameter of 3.50 metres, and would be 384 metres distant. A like figure of the sun would have a diameter of 1,400 metres, and be distant about 150 kilometres. The diameter of a globe representing Jupiter on the same scale would be one-half, that of a globe representing Saturn on the same scale would be a little more than one-third, of the height of the Eiffel Tower.

