

Expositions Compared.

The magnitude of the World's Fair of 1904 may be best expressed by comparison. The grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are a mile and a quarter wide by nearly two miles long. An ordinary city of 20,000 population with all its homes and industries might be set down within the six miles of fence which surround the Exposition. While the Columbian Exposition at Chicago had 633 acres, including its lakes and lagoons, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has 1240 acres. The exhibit space of the principal buildings at Chicago was but little more than half the area supplied at St. Louis. This exposition is practically ten times larger than the Pan American Exposition, and from twenty to twenty-five times larger than the other expositions held in this country during the last few years.

Exhibit palaces at the coming World's Fair are each the equivalent of six to ten ordinary city blocks, and there are fifteen of them of enormous size, magnificent in their proportions, lofty and imposing; rich in their architectural detail and sculpture embellishment. A trip around any one of several of the larger buildings means an excursion of nearly a mile.

In each big building there are several miles of aisles, all lined with rare exhibits that have a value in the eyes of every visitor and a far deeper interest to specialists in the many lines of human activity. For example, in the Palace of Transportation there are four miles of tracks for the exhibition of locomotives and cars of all kinds, besides the large spaces reserved for the marine display, the automobiles, motor cycles, pleasure vehicles and the heavy wagons for business use. The figures of the engineering department show that there are 35 miles of roadway within the Exposition grounds.

These facts and figures convey to the mind some idea of the character of the World's Fair, but they should appall no one, for the arrangement of the whole is such as to enable the visitor to get about freely and to find what he wants to see with little difficulty.

This wonderful exposition reveals the growth and development of past years and foretells greater things to come.

Bigness is not, however, the quality which most appeals. The vast proportions of the World's Fair come from necessity, in the portrayal of the world's activity and growth rather than from effort to outrival former undertakings. In the planning of this Universal Exposition consideration was given to the forward step which the world has taken in the decade since the Columbian Exposition at Chicago which was the last adequate measurement of the United States' national resources and the resources of other nations.



Largest Organ in the World.

The organ used in the recitals in Festival Hall at the World's Fair is the largest and most perfect of any ever constructed. It has 140 stops, twelve more than the famous instrument in the town hall at Sydney, Australia, which previously has been regarded as the largest of organs.

Electric power supplies the wind for the pipes, one of which is large enough to admit of the passage of a small pony. Its movable key-board enables the performer to sit far removed from the organ. This is highly important in the rendition of programmes where a large chorus is accompanied, as it brings the organist and director in closer touch.

The most famous organists of the world preside at events in Festival Hall

Festival Hall showing Casadeu—Festival Hall is the most ornate building on the Fair Grounds although it is small in comparison with the Exhibition Buildings. The appropriation for it was \$3,000,000. The Dome will be the largest in the world, exceeding in size those of St. Peter's and the Pantheon, at Rome. High-class Concerts and Great Operatic Performances will be given in Festival Hall during the Fair.