

Upsala, about 530 miles by rail. What a world of interest centres in this city, of which the average representative of Western life has but little conception. Here is the University, founded fifteen years before Columbus discovered America. It has fifty professors and 1,500 students. Says the author :

"I obtained access to the library, and though applying at the wrong time, through the courtesy of Prof. Anderson had the privilege of inspecting the famous *Codex Argenteus*, a translation of four Gospels into Mæso-Gothic by Bishop U'lfphilas, dating from about the second half of the fourth century, written on one hundred and eighty-eight leaves of parchment in gold and silver letters on a reddish ground."

What an inspiration it must give to visit the magnificent cathedral, built here 600 years ago. In it lie buried Linnæus, the naturalist; Gustavus Vasa, the champion in the 16th century of Protestantism and Scandinavian freedom; and Eric, Sweden's patron saint, who is buried in a sarcophagus of gold and silver.

But the Scandinavian must be exchanged for the Slav, and passing among the Finns we hurry on to St. Petersburg, Russia's "Window into Europe," with its wide streets and miles of imposing public buildings, contrasting with other scenes suggestive only of poverty and sullen discontent. The cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, standing in the midst of the fortifications, attracts attention by its remarkable slender spire, which with its cross rises to the height of 371 feet. Similarly attractive are the Kazan Cathedral, which cost three millions of dollars, and resembles St. Peter's in Rome; the Winter Palace, with its valuable collection of paintings; the University, with its 1,800 students; and the Monasteries, enriched with gifts of fabulous wealth. Among the monuments there is the stupendous Alexandrian Column, which is pronounced the greatest monolith of modern times. It is a single shaft of red granite, 84 feet high, on a base which consists of an enormous block of granite 25 feet in every direction. There are also a magnificent equestrian statue of Nicholas and, greatest of all, a statue of Peter the Great.

"This is a most amazing work of art. Peter the Great is represented as reining up his horse upon the brink of a rock. On both sides, as well as in front, there are steep precipices. His face is turned toward the Neva. His outstretched hand points toward the result of his work. A serpent, typical of the obstacles Peter contended with, lies writhing under the foot of the horse. The mere figures can do little to give an idea of this work,