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# LOUISIANA AND THE FAIR.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE WORLD  
ITS PEOPLE AND THEIR  
ACHIEVEMENTS.

J. W. BUEL, Ph. D.  
EDITOR.

WORLD'S PROGRESS PUBLISHING CO.  
SAINT LOUIS.

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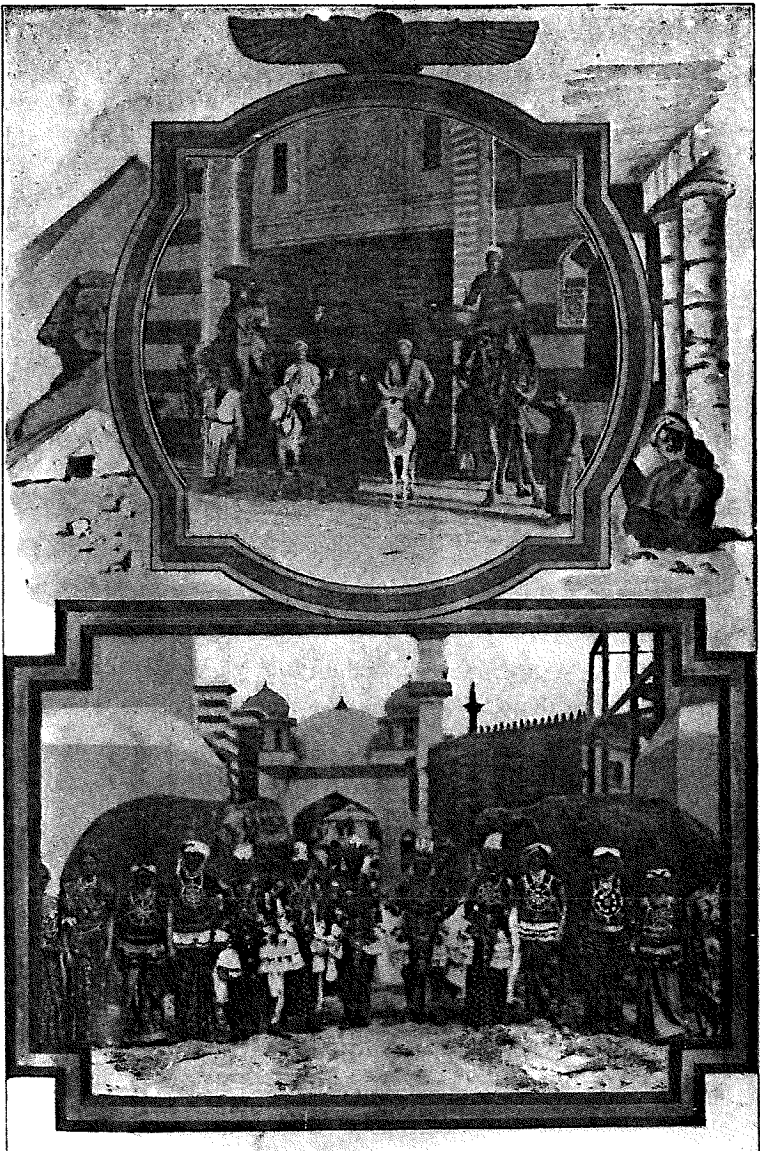
## DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.

Excellent specially prepared drawing  
 showing the development of ethnology is  
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 the human race. The work is  
 arranged in a series of chapters  
 and is a most interesting and  
 instructive volume. It has been  
 prepared by a distinguished  
 Professor of the University of  
 California. It is a most  
 valuable work for the study  
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 its development.

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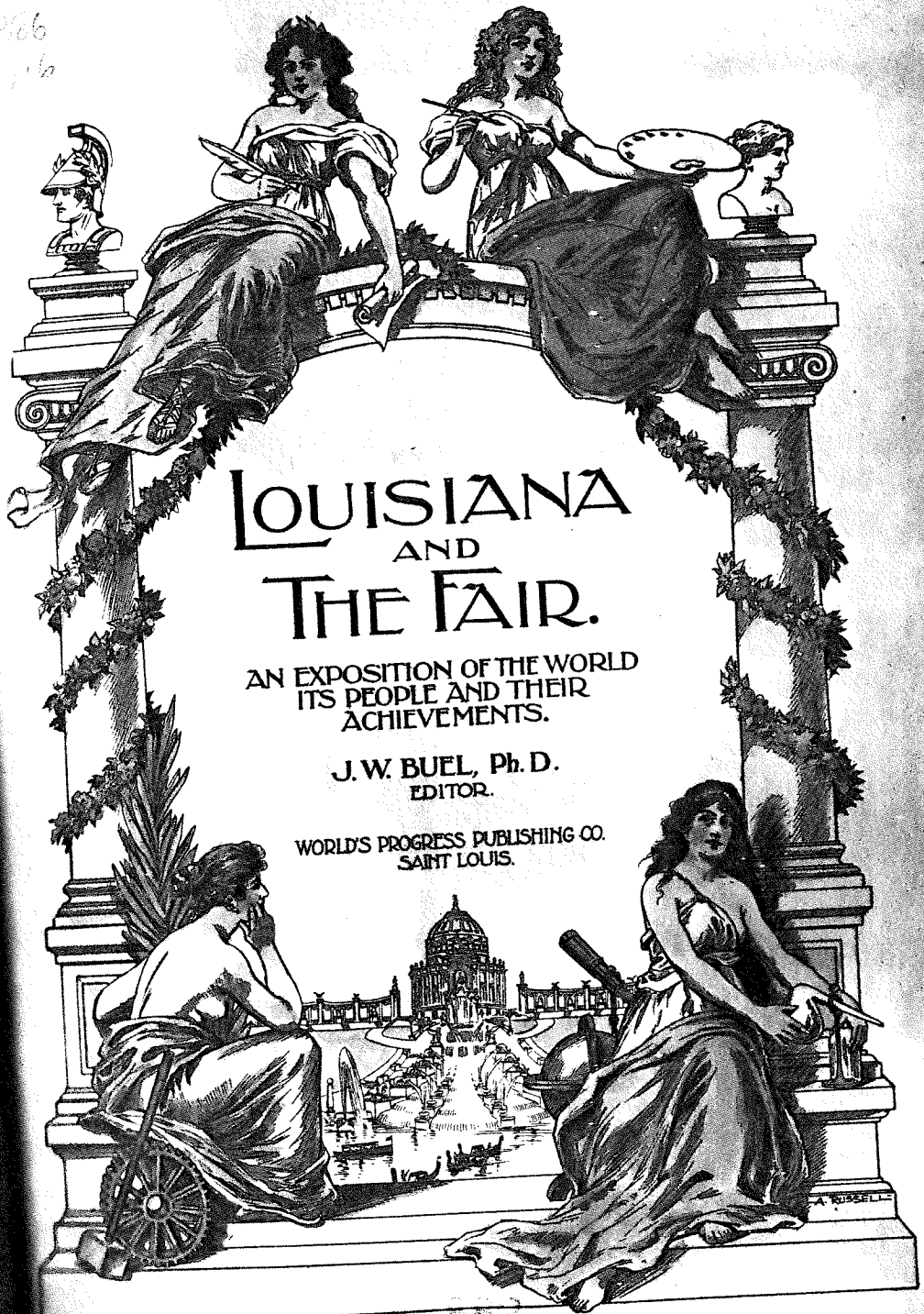
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NATIVES OF MODERN EGYPT AT THE ENTRANCE TO A THEATRE.  
GROUP OF INDIA PEOPLE AT THE GATE OF A TEMPLE.

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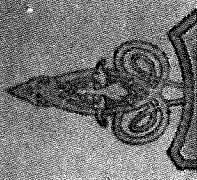
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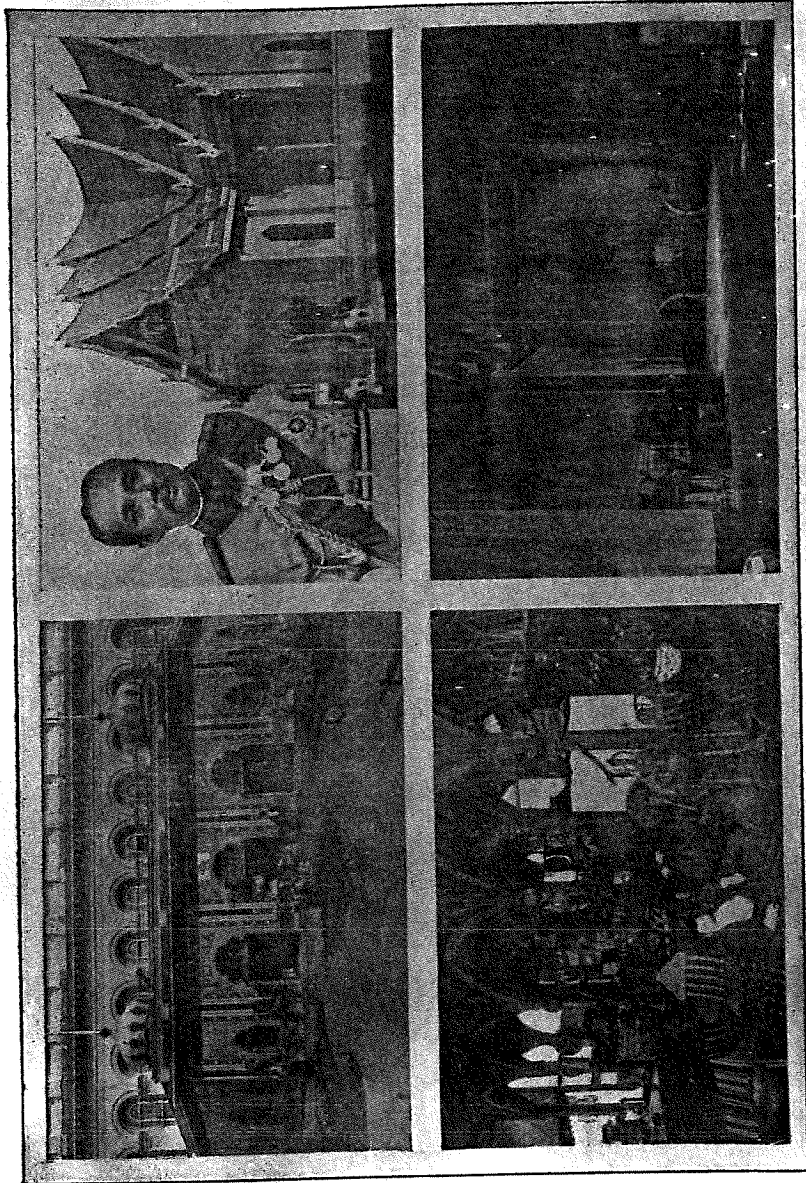
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H. R. H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM AND PAVILION.  
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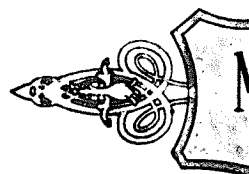
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its relationship and responsibilities  
The yield to the world is in the  
in the realizing of interdependence,  
brotherhood of man and fatherhood of

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F. J. V. S.

FREDERICK J. V. S. was born at C Springfield and Brook journalism. His pro managing editor of his His first connection with Colorado. Exhibitor of Harris. a member of impositions in Chicago Exhibition, a including Paris of 1889. He was leader and has file among which checked in 1900 an exhibitor.



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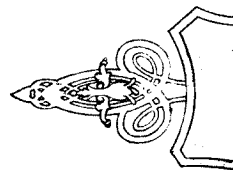
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## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

## EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE FAIR.

The Egyptian government was approached on more than one occasion by representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition before it finally decided to send a commissioner here and to arrange for an exhibit. Finally Mr. H. E. Lawford was appointed in April, 1903, as commissioner on behalf of the Egyptian government, and he came over in 1903 to make necessary preliminary arrangements. It was decided to make an exhibit in four different buildings, and the government provided the necessary credits for producing this result, although accurate figures cannot be given. Speaking generally, it may be assumed that a sum of about \$50,000 was expended on the exhibit. It was decided to represent Egypt in both lights, as an ancient nation and also as a modern, and to adequately show the resources of the country as it is at the present day. The aid of the Khadevial Agricultural Association and that of the Alexandria Produce Association was invited, with the result that in the agricultural section of the Exposition was to be seen a representative collection of cotton grown in various parts of Egypt, cotton of course being the staple product of the country, at the same time every kind of cereal and grain produced in Egypt was shown to advantage. Sugar, which forms a considerable article of commerce, but which is not exported, or only to a very limited extent, was shown by the Compagnie des Sucreries of Egypt while a more inter-



LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

esting exhibit, perhaps, was seen in the salt shown by the Port Said Salt Association, produced entirely from sea water. This section was in charge of Mr. Abdul Hamid Abaza, a native of Egypt, who devotes his time to agriculture, and is the possessor of a considerable quantity of land. Allied to this exhibit was the representation of a portion of upper Egypt by means of a relief-map shown in the Liberal Arts section, its object being to illustrate the method of irrigation adopted in that part of the country and to interest people who are taking up the question of irrigation in the desert districts of America. This exhibit was made by the Daira Sanieh administration, who are responsible for a portion of the government lands under cultivation in Egypt. It was felt that at a time when so much attention was being turned toward irrigation and its methods that a complete scheme showing the system adopted in Egypt, and which may be said to have met with considerable success, would prove of interest to the American public, while the Assuan Dam has been so much talked about all over the world that it was felt that photographs, at all events, should be supplied to give visitors an idea of the immensity of this work.

The Sudan government, as distinct from the Egyptian government, but at the same time under its jurisdiction, also contributed towards Egyptian representation, and showed in the forestry section some remarkably fine specimens of ivory, gum-arabic, and rubber, besides articles

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## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

which appeal perhaps more to the collector of curios than to commercial men, such as weapons used by the troops of the Mahdi during the war which resulted in his capture and death.

The ancient resources of Egypt were adequately represented by objects which appeal more to the general public than those which merely represent the commerce of the country. In the anthropological section a small but complete collection of antiquities was displayed in order to give an idea of the varied resources of the ancients. Death, which they considered as the most important part of a man's career, or rather as the commencement of a new one, was always in their thoughts, and consequently more attention was paid to a man's tomb than his dwelling for the time being. A tomb, or mastaba — the only one which has ever been seen in America—was brought over in pieces and reconstructed by Mr. Quibell, one of the inspectors of antiquities in Egypt, and was exhibited in all the colors as fresh as they were 5,000 years ago. This tomb, with a variety of coffins and mummies and some show-cases containing a variety of small objects, shows actual objects taken out of the ground in Egypt. In order to give an idea of what ancient Egyptian life was like, three scenes to reproduce various events were shown, one illustrating the making of beer; another, a lady at her toilet, and a third, perhaps the most attractive, showing a man of rank at his dinner with attendant musician and dancing

### LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

girl. The models in these scenes were made in Paris, while the furniture, which is an exact reproduction of ancient furniture found at various times in Egypt, was made at the museum in Cairo, under the direct supervision of Mr. Maspero, well known to the scientific world for his work on Egypt.

### CEYLON'S REPRESENTATION.

Ceylon was the first country in Asia to decide on participation in the World's Fair. The Columbian Exposition of 1893 inaugurated a scheme of exploitation in America of tea — Ceylon's chief export. This has been maintained ever since, jointly directed by the planters and merchants of the distant British colony and defrayed from a voluntary customs cess. The work is not confined to any one country and consequently when the government participates in an international exposition it always gives a practical turn to its representation by supplying "afternoon tea"—to demonstrate the way to steep Ceylon tea and the right quantity to use, and by permitting representative dealers to distribute pure Ceylon tea in packed form in its pavilion. Had the war tax on tea of ten cents per pound been retained until 1904 it is doubtful whether Ceylon would have participated in this Fair; but notwithstanding the set-back which that tax caused in the consumption of tea in the United States—and it was the last to be removed of the customs war levies—the record of the past eleven years

