

THE GERMAN NATIONAL PAVILION AT ST. LOUIS.

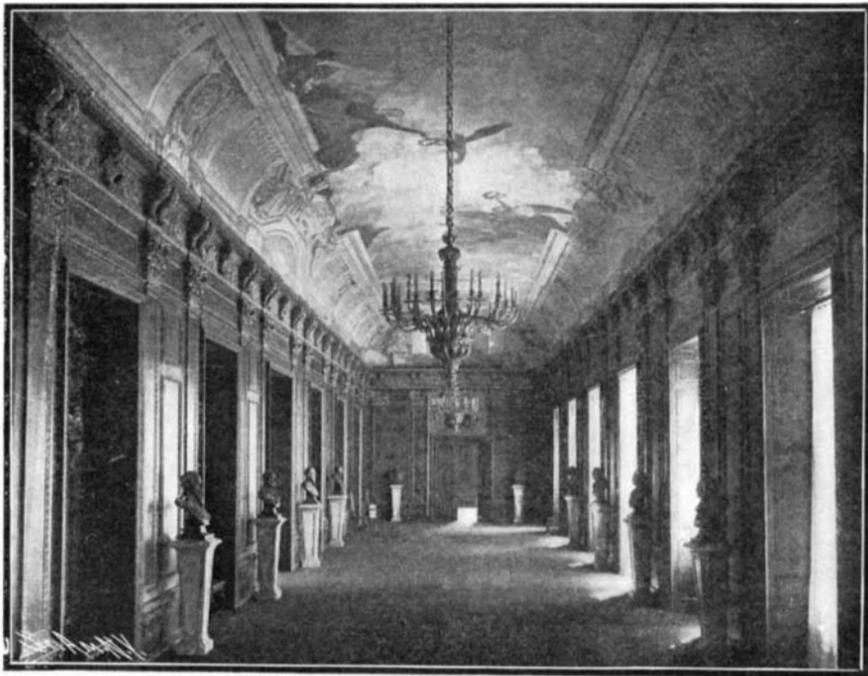
Among the forty or more nations which are participating in the Exposition at St. Louis, Germany was fortunate in securing the finest site that was reserved for any foreign exhibitor. The National Pavilion stands on a plateau to the east of the amphitheatre, which is crowned by Festival Hall and the Colonnade of States. It overlooks the Cascades and Cascade garden to the west; to the south of it stretches the long façade of that beautiful structure, the Mines and Metallurgy Building; and with the dark green of the woodland as a background, its fine proportions are shown up with a distinction and emphasis that must be very gratifying to the sons of Germany. It was a happy idea of Emperor William, under whose oversight the plans were prepared, to



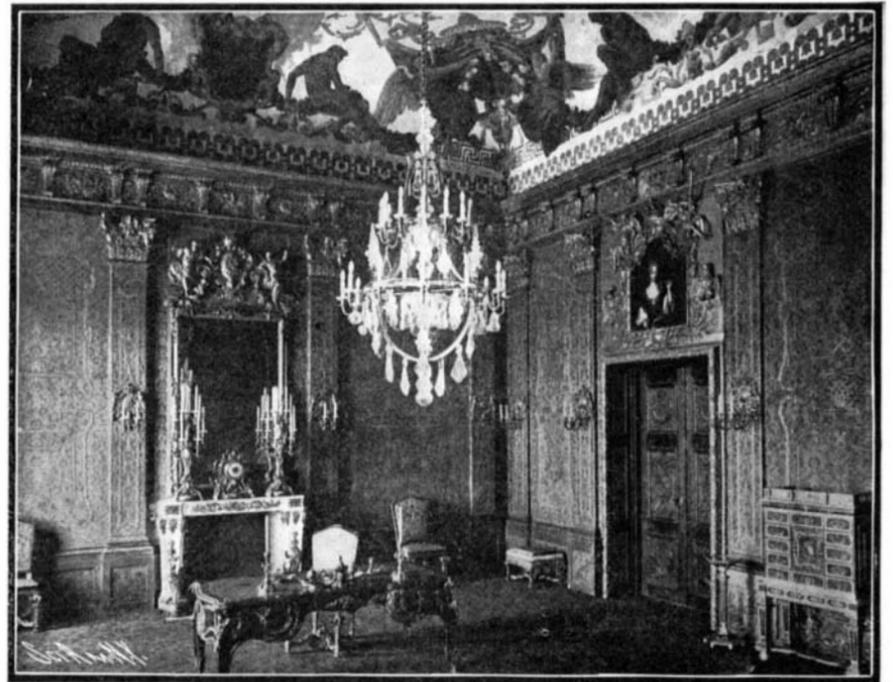
Reproduction of the Central Portion of the Palace of Charlottenburg.

a classic pediment. The drum of the dome is pierced by eight lofty windows, and it is marked by a Corinthian colonnade, the columns of which are slightly taller than those of the stories beneath. The curve of the dome is broken and relieved by circular windows, while its summit is crowned by a lofty lantern, surmounted by an heroic figure, whose gilded form may be seen flashing in the sunlight from any portion of the Fair grounds. Surrounding the pavilion are gardens that are accurate reproductions of those around the original castle.

Much of the interior of the pavilion is a faithful reproduction of the Charlottenburg interior. Perhaps the most imposing room of all is the spacious oak gallery, the doors and wainscoting of which are an exact reproduction of the original, as

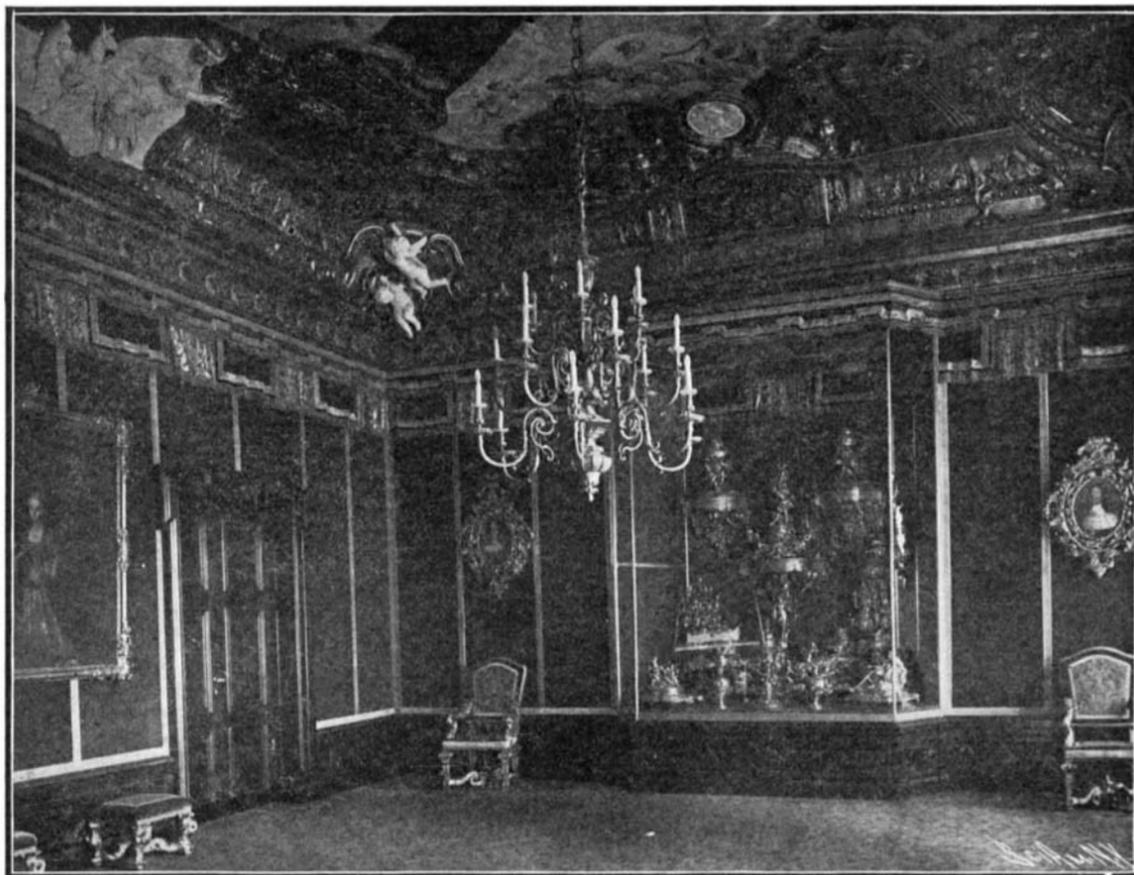


The Oak Gallery, Containing the Busts of the Hohenzollern Family.



The Galloon Room, Containing Furniture Loaned from the Charlottenburg Palace.

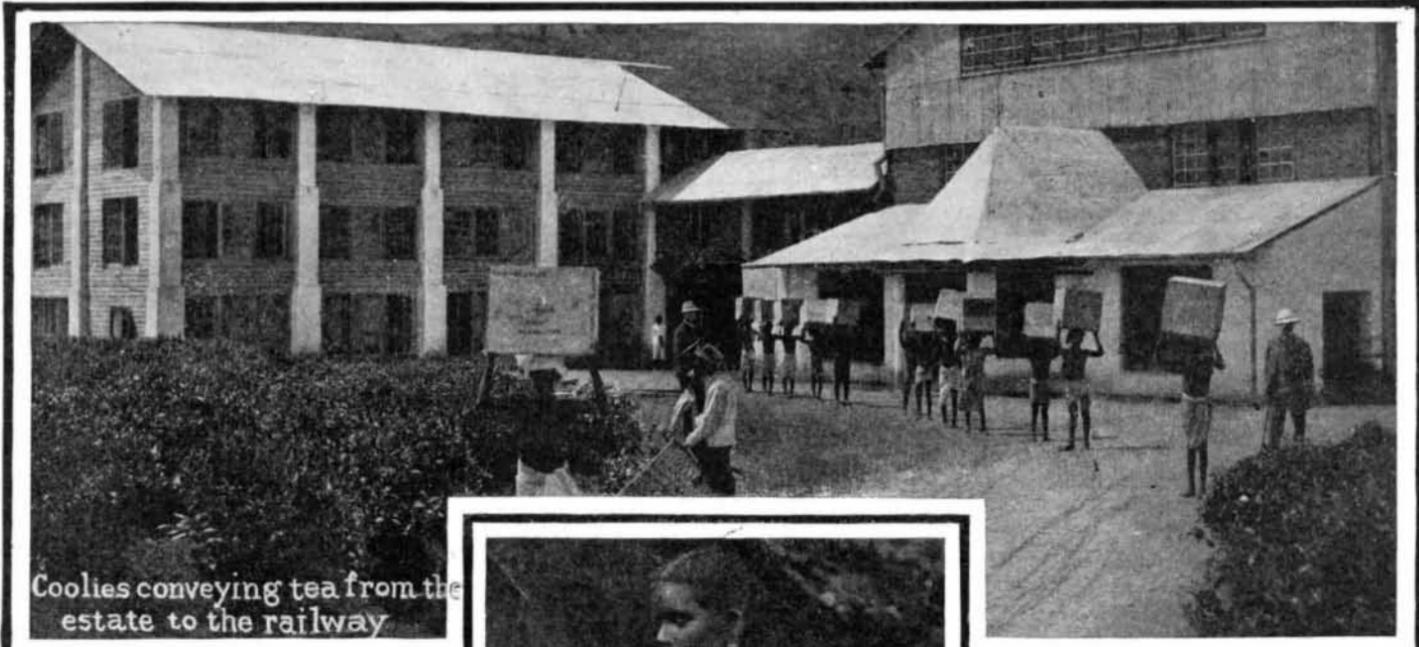
make this pavilion a partial reproduction of a building which is as conspicuous in German history as the building itself is prominent in the World's Fair grounds. The pavilion is copied with fidelity from the central portion of the famous castle at Charlottenburg near Berlin. The castle itself was built near the end of the seventeenth century by Frederick I., the first King of Prussia. It was designed by Andreas Schleuter, the great German architect of that period. It is at once apparent from the photograph herewith reproduced, that the architecture of the Charlottenburg castle is imposing. The main façade is in three stories. In the center above the main entrance, towering over 150 feet skyward, is a lofty dome. The façade of the first floor is in rustic stone; the second and third floors are enriched with twelve Corinthian columns. In the center, beneath the shadow of the great dome, is a projecting bay crowned with



The Brandenburg Room, Showing in Case the Gold and Silver Wedding Presents of the German Emperor.

is the richly-decorated ceiling. Down each side and at each end of the room are busts of the Hohenzollern family, and on the walls is a portrait of Queen Charlotte, after whom the palace was named. Another handsome room herewith illustrated is the Brandenburg room, which contains the actual palace furniture, brought over from the room of the same name in the German palace. Imperial portraits adorn the walls, and at one end is a large glass case containing the silver and gold wedding presents of the German Emperor. Another display of the royal furniture is made in the Galloon room, over the entrance door of which is a portrait of Queen Christine, the mother of Frederick the Great. In the same building are the offices devoted to the various chiefs of the German Commission. Last and by no means least among the notable features of this structure is the peal of bells in the tower belfry, which is rung at stated

hours of the day and evening. The tone of these bells is exquisitely sweet, and strongly reminiscent of the sweet chimes that may be heard floating from any old cathedral tower in Europe. The marvel of these bells, however, is that they are constructed entirely of cast steel; for the German maker, thanks to his perfect



Coolies conveying tea from the estate to the railway

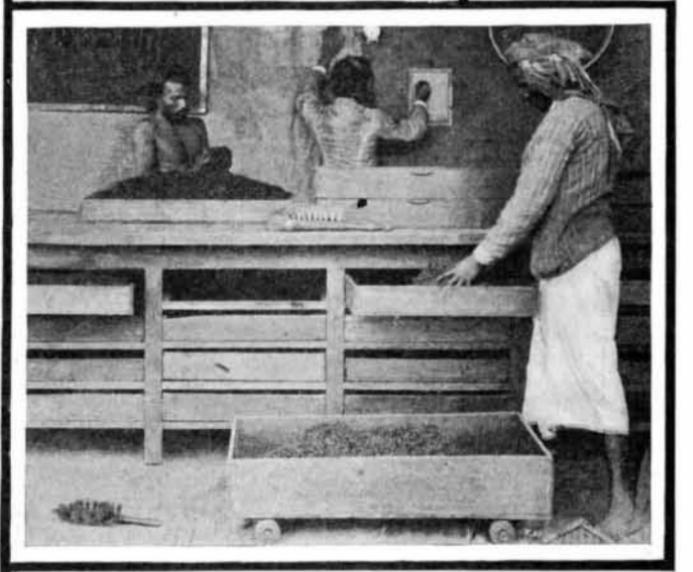
China and Japan individual tea cultivation is very general. As the season for harvesting tea approaches, native representatives from the tea interests, whose headquarters are in the cities, visit the growers, and ascertain how much tea they will have for sale and the price they expect to receive. In this way small lots of tea are sold, ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds, according



Planting Tea.



A Tea Plucker.



Preparing the Tea for Rolling.

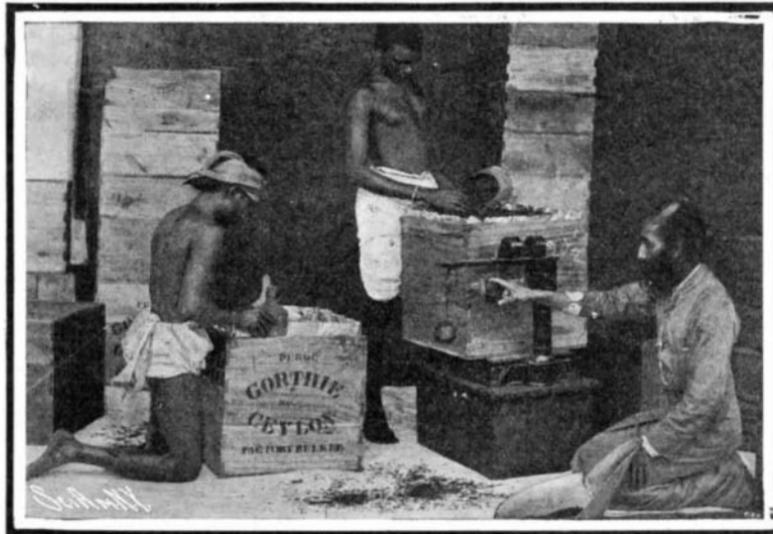
knowledge of the chemistry and furnace treatment of metals, has learned to so manipulate the steel, that it will produce when cast into bells (as this peal at the World's Fair amply demonstrates) tones that are just as sweet as those of the more costly bell metal with which we are familiar. The peal on exhibition has been purchased by one of the large Eastern cities, and three other sets have been ordered in this country.

In the current issue of the SUPPLEMENT will be found an illustrated article dealing with the German exhibit as a whole, with detailed descriptions of the various sections in the exhibition palaces.

THE CULTIVATION OF TEA IN CEYLON.

BY CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

Ceylon tea's steady advance in popularity in the United States and Canada calls attention to the strong contrast between the methods of preparation of tea in Ceylon and in China and Japan. In the latter countries the work is done to-day in the same fashion as a century ago, largely by hand. In Ceylon machinery is utilized wherever possible, and the entire process of preparation has become largely mechanical. In both

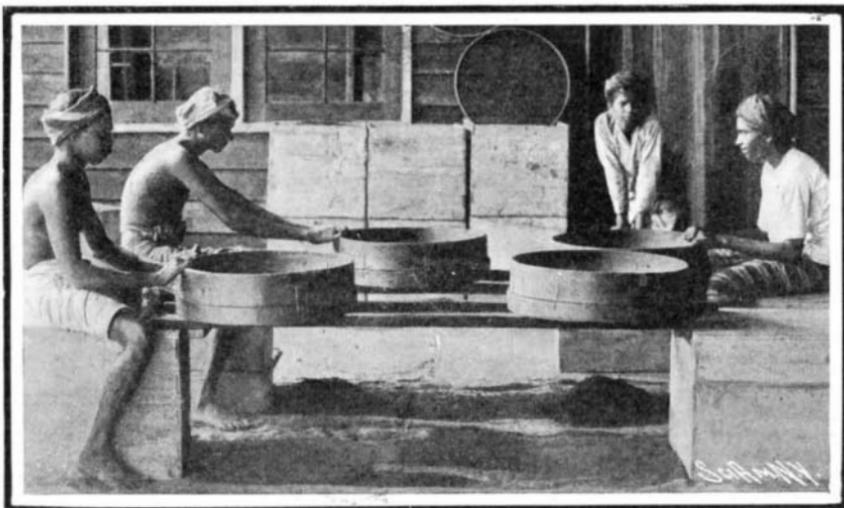


Packing Tea in Chests.

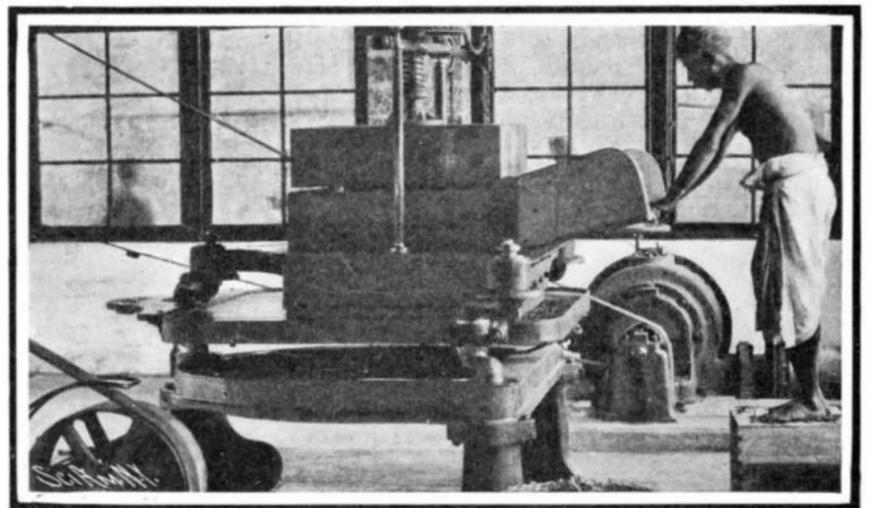
to the extent of the land under cultivation. Teas thus purchased are taken to one of the large cities and placed in factories, where they are often refinished, after which they are graded and mixed with other lots of tea received at market in the same manner.

In Ceylon, the system is wholly different. Land has been purchased, and is placed under cultivation to an extent of hundreds of acres at the same time. A factory is constructed and equipped with modern machinery suitable for rolling and firing teas, and affairs are managed according to European business methods. A superintendent is placed in charge of the estate, with from one to two thousand natives to perform the labor, for the care of whom he is responsible to the government.

The tea seed, having been carefully selected, is sown as soon as possible, as it quickly loses vitality. It is tended, shaded and watered, for the young plant is an object of tender care until it goes through the process of transplantation. When once established, it requires cultivation until three years old, at which time it is plucked, and at the end of the season pruned.



How the Tea is Sifted.



Tea-Rolling Machinery.