

one side draped, and the patient moved gently over into it without fatigue or trouble to the sick one or the attendant. A receptacle underneath provides for the draining off of the water before the patient leaves the bath.

Other beds shown in the exhibit are made with round springs and are covered with linen, as are also the mattresses, and all this can be removed for washing. They are also furnished with large wheels so that a touch can move them.

Nurses and in fact all people interested in such work can certainly gain many interesting and useful suggestions from the display, since many of the appliances are of entirely new design and would be likely to prove invaluable in a sick room.

Another interesting exhibit is Mrs. Roher's model kitchen, comprising a complete display of the nicest, most ingenious and most convenient cooking utensils that have as yet been invented. A lecture is given each day in the hall in which the kitchen is set up, illustrating the easiest and cheapest models in cooking foods, all of which will furnish matter of present interest to the housewife.

The building which is perhaps most perfectly finished in its preparations of any on the grounds, is that known as the Fisheries Building, situated nearly opposite the Woman's Building at a distance of about two blocks to the east. The building is in three parts—a main building 365 feet long and 165 feet wide, and two polygonal buildings each 133 feet 6 inches in diameter connected with the main building by two curved arches. The side buildings or wings are donated principally to the exhibit of canned and bottled fish, a dozen different firms having here vied with each other in presenting a splendid display; while fishing vessels, smacks, nets, rods and every appliance used for the capture and preparation of the finny tribes for food is also represented.

One booth in this department is roofed with the skeleton of an immense whale, the huge carcass extending from the rear end of the space occupied by the exhibits and far beyond the entry. The door or entrance is formed with two single bones taken from the same skeleton, and the walls are ornamented with enormous ears, joints, teeth, etc., which once did service to the king of the seas. The specimen is a Pacific hump back whale found stranded on Long Beach, being forty feet in girth and forty-seven and a half in length. In the main building, which has been fitted for the display of live fish, everything that man has wooed or forcibly taken captive from the depths of ocean, sea, lake or river is here displayed. The centre of the circular interior is a fountain formed of natural rocks and in its basin are the different varieties of gold fish swimming comfortably in the cool brown pond. Around this centre are ranged a double row of walls, one behind the other and each fitted with colossal glass tanks in whose different departments and through whose transparent faces are seen the accumulated wonders of the deepest places, devil fish and sharks, anemones and coral builders, the patrician speckled trout of mountain lakes and streams, and the coarser cod and perch and catfish that haunt the shallows of both stream and sea.

A fish restaurant is connected with the building in which food is supplied,

composed of fish and other animals taken from the water, for the benefit of visitors who wish to gain a conception of the value of fish as a food.

An interesting exhibit is that prepared by the Smithsonian Institute, consisting of groups in papier mache representing the fur, seal and walrus industries on the Alaskan coast. One of these representing a seal drive shows a school of seals which a group of Aleuts are driving to the killing grounds with many hands and cloths. The figures of the men and animals are done in clay and help materially in forming an impression of the methods employed in the technique of the great seal industry.

Myriad other exhibits of a moral and interesting kind are shown—a description of which would occupy at present too much space, but whose importance as an illustration of the science by which the denizens of the sea are made to contribute to man's life, comfort and pleasure can hardly be over-estimated.

Other of the government buildings are not nearly so advanced in the arrangement of their displays, and after taking in the scattered booths which represent the work that has been completed in the liberal Arts, Mining and other buildings, the visitor turns with something like relief to the State buildings, whose work is complete and opened to general inspection. Though the number of these at present is not large, yet there is an excellent showing made by those buildings already finished and a visit to their quiet and elegantly furnished rooms is a great rest after the confusion and tumult in the other buildings.

One of the most elegant of the State buildings is that of Pennsylvania, which while possessing the advantage and charm of luxurious furnishings has also the added interest of containing some interesting relics and mementoes of the Revolution.

In the entrance hall stands the great Liberty Bell around which a crowd of patriotic people are continually congregated, and up stairs in the gallery are cases containing various revolutionary relics, among them being the dress sword of John Hancock, the sword of Arthur Payne and also a sword used in the war of 1812 by John Hancock's nephew. A silver lamp used in Philadelphia during the Revolution, a match rest and pair of stockings worn by Charles Carroll of Carrollton when he signed the Declaration of Independence, and a punch bowl from which Gen. Washington and his staff with many other of his officers were regaled during the years of the war are also among these interesting mementoes and constitute a collection which adds much to the importance and interest of the building. A stained glass memorial window, a handsome reading-room furnished with files of papers and a number of luxuriously furnished reception rooms, make it a place of exceptional interest to the visitors.

The representatives of other State buildings are hard at their task, and every day adds something to the work of preparation or to the perfection of detail is what has been already completed. Idaho and Nebraska with some other of Utah's neighbors are still at work on the outside of their buildings, but it will not be long before they are finished now and ready for decorations within. The Utah building improves every day under the hands of the outside and inside

workers; the Eagle Gate is set up at the entrance to the enclosure, the lawn has been set with green sod, the outside of the building has been given a new coat of paint and calcimining, and the near future will see when the trees around the house bloom out luxuriantly as cosy and picturesque a spot as any on the grounds.

While many people have taken occasion to criticise the plan of the Utah Building, the structure in reality—considering the amount expended on it, compares favorably with any State building on the grounds. Of course there has not been half the money used for our building that many of the others have expended, and its size and plan did not aim to reach the elaborate proportions covered by some; yet when all is considered there are many buildings on the grounds whose cost has exceeded in some cases many fold the amount involved in the erection of the Utah Building which make no better showing in regard to structure than our own. A very noted architect who is doing a room in the Connecticut building (the cost of one of the single rooms by the way being one thousand dollars) stated to the Utah women that in his opinion the Utah Building architecturally considered is one of the finest on the grounds.

The truth is that the picture that was painted and which was disappointing to many of the Utah people in reality gives one but a poor idea of the building and the impression made upon all who visit it is a distinct but favorable one, for the design has an elegant and solid quality near at hand that produces a very striking not to say imposing effect.

Mrs. Richards, Miss Preston and Miss Teasdel are hard at work arranging the exhibits in the interior, and from present indications there will be an extremely interesting and creditable display. The rooms are all carpeted, curtains hung, etc., and when the work of unpacking and arranging the exhibits is accomplished the building will be as to all effects completed. The ladies expect to be ready to open the building to visitors on May 20th, and are using every effort to fulfill the work before that date.

A host of Salt Lake people poured into the building today, comprising the delegation to the Woman's Congress who arrived day before yesterday, and a number of other Salt Lake people who came before are still here, so that there is a numerous showing of Utah representatives on the grounds.

The great congress convenes tomorrow in the Woman's Building and the Utah women will have an opportunity of hearing the questions with which they have been themselves so arduously and nobly engaged, discussed by a concourse of their sisters whose efforts have been directed towards the same purpose. The time for Utah's convention is set for the 19th, and from the program that has been planned we may expect to have a favorable and distinct impression made by the women who represent Utah.

It will certainly be a supreme opportunity and it will be long before so notable an occasion presents itself for the mingling of and exchange of ideas. Representatives from every part of the globe will be in attendance and it depends upon the women who have Utah's part of the proceedings in charge to