

A NEW BOLT CUTTER AND NUT TAPPER.

The machine shown in the illustration has been especially designed to screw-thread the larger sizes of bolts and nuts, and is consequently made very strong and stiff, being also adapted to cut all sizes from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. It has been recently placed on the market by Messrs. Wells Bros. & Co., of Greenfield, Mass. It has three step-cone pulleys, is back geared, and is furnished with friction clutch countershaft, increasing its capacity to turn out work rapidly. The drawers in the base of the machine afford convenient receptacles for tools not in use.

THE COMING ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

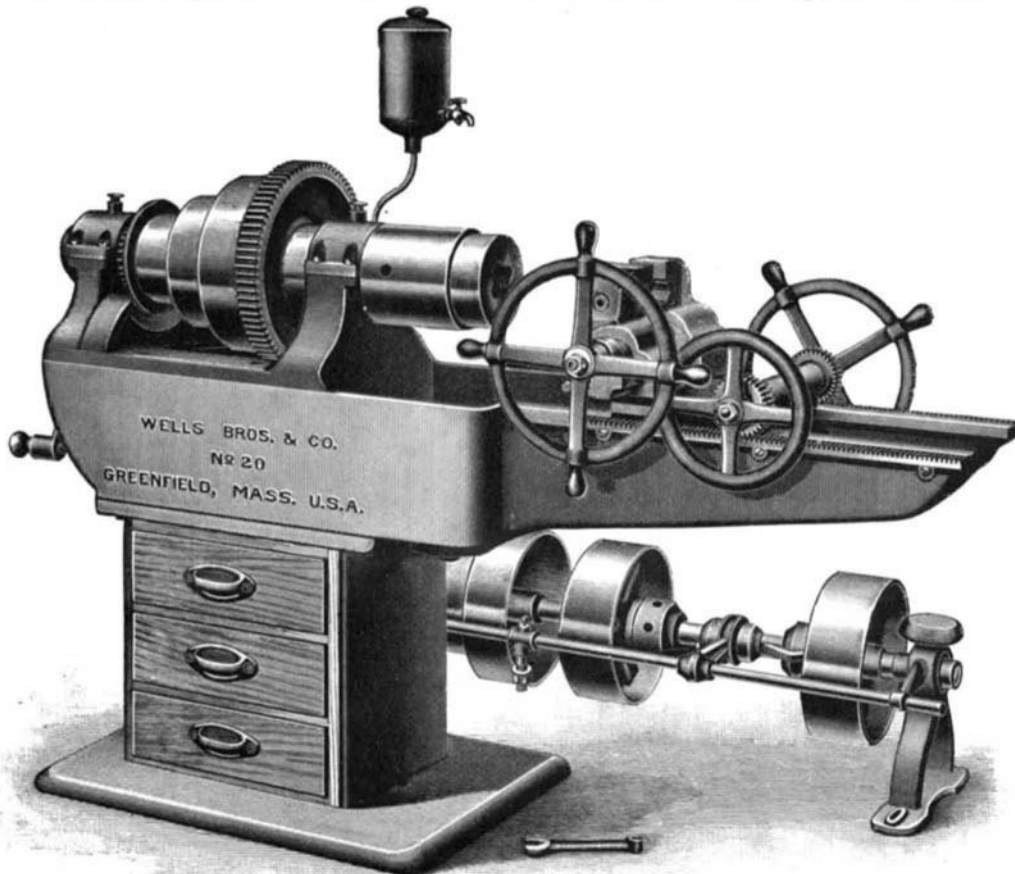
The New South was not satisfied with the inadequate display made of its industries at the Chicago Exposition of 1893; so that before the World's Fair closed it was virtually decided to hold a special Cotton States Exhibition at some city in the South. The project was warmly favored by the Southern press. Atlanta, Georgia, was selected as the site for the exhibition, and the result of the unabated zeal of the promoters is the Cotton States and International Exposition, which will be held during the winter of 1895-96. It will be opened September 15. An expenditure of over \$2,000,000 has been provided for, and the scope of the enterprise has been enlarged to include exhibits from all States in the Union and foreign countries. Atlanta is one of the most progressive cities of the New South, is a great railway center, and has a population of 65,533, according to the census of 1890. The president of the exposition is Mr. Charles A. Collier.

The exposition will be held at Piedmont Park, a site which possesses remarkable advantages. The park is situated about two miles from the heart of the city, and is approached by the Southern Railway and handsome drives. Piedmont Park includes about 189 acres, and \$550,000 will be spent in heightening the natural advantages by skillful landscape gardening and the creation of artificial lakes. Gondolas and launches will be a feature of the exposition. It is not intended to have the new exposition attempt to rival the Columbian Exposition either in architecture or industrial pretensions; but it will be a complete exhibit of the resources and industries of the New South. The old race track has been converted into a garden of Southern flowers, with an electric fountain in the center. This garden will be in plain view from all the buildings and from the high knolls on the borders of the park, and with the great lake behind it will make a beautiful setting for the architecture of the Fair. To the north of this central garden will stand the Government building, which is located between the Fine Arts building and a group of foreign and State buildings. The grouping is so artistic that no structure will be behind another. To

the east of the Government building and with the long side fronting on the garden is the Manufactures building. Between the garden and the lake there is ample space for the Woman's building and the Horticultural building. On the further border of the lake, which will occupy over 20 acres, will be grouped the Electricity, Mining, Transportation, Music, Machinery, Minerals and Forestry buildings. In the extreme southern ground, occupying a commanding position, are the Negro and Tobacco buildings. The circuit of the grounds will be completed by the Agricultural

about 900 pounds weight of silkworms' eggs were used in these towns and villages. The eggs used in Syria are of Corsican origin; the greater part come from France and a small quantity from Italy. As regards the Japanese varieties, these have entirely ceased to be imported. It is the merchants of Beyrout and the Lebanon who engage in the business of importing silkworms' eggs, and who sell them to the Syrian breeders. These merchants exercise the greatest care in all their operations, and some even go so far as to travel themselves to France to make their purchases.

All the eggs imported are subjected to a most rigorous examination, and in some cases they are examined by means of microscopical instruments. They arrive in boxes of about twenty-five grammes weight, and are sold at prices varying from three to six francs, according to quality and guaranty. The payments are made at once, or at the end of the harvest, in kind—that is to say in cocoons. In the latter case the amount due to the seller varies according to the district. For example, at Rachaya, in the villages of Ouadi-el-Adjam and Douma, one-seventh of the silk harvest is given; at Baalbek and Hasbaya a little more, and in the villages of Bekaa, one-twelfth. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the yield of eggs is by no means the same in all localities in which the silk industry is engaged in, on account of the greater or smaller amount of care and attention bestowed by the breeders—for the climate is favorable throughout the country. Attempts have frequently been made at the production of native eggs, but they have invariably been unsuccessful. This is generally attributed to the following causes: That



A LARGE-SIZE BOLT CUTTER AND NUT TAPPER.

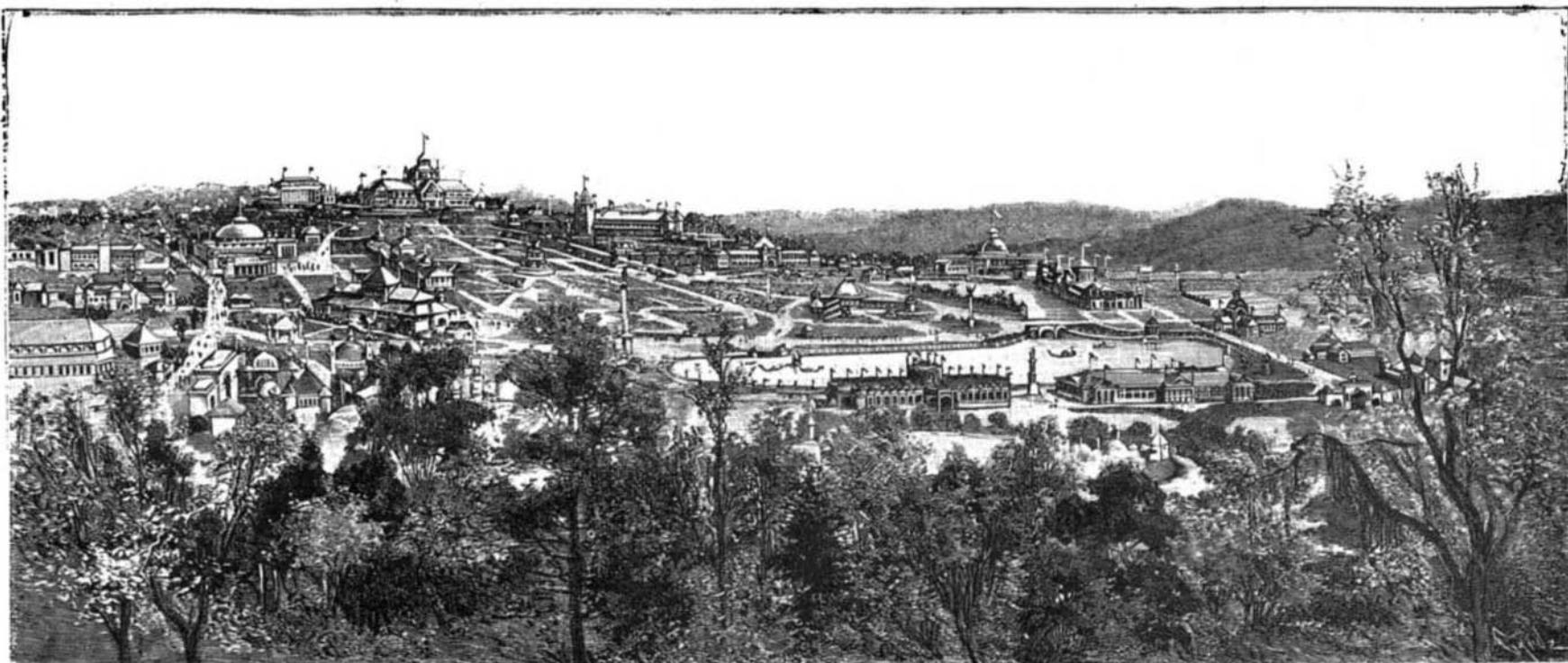
building, the Auditorium and the Theater. Other minor buildings will also be erected.

Cheap imitations of the Columbian Exposition's buildings have been avoided, and as much attention has been paid to the interior as to the exterior. The government promises to have one of the finest buildings on the grounds; the appropriation was \$200,000. The negro exhibit will be particularly interesting, and will illustrate the progress made by the race since their emancipation. The "Midway Plaisance" will be the Terraces, and only genuine attractions will be permitted.

The Silk Industry in Syria.

The production of silk in Syria has, says the Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople, considerably increased of recent years. The towns and villages in which the greatest attention is devoted to the sericulture are the following: Baalbek, Serin, Ras, Machghara, Sahbine, Chtora, Hasbaya, Ain-el-Hraiche, Ain-Ata, Brit Lahie, Nabeh, Malonia, Giroud, Maara, Sidnaja, Essal-el-Ward, Douna, Khyara, Chafounie, Jaramana, Chabaa, Catana, El Hame, and Tsaxa. In 1893

the choice of the worms is made without due care and attention; that the eggs are not examined microscopically; the color and dimensions of the cocoons are mixed, and the eggs are not preserved until the moment of incubation, in favorable places. In Syria the weaving of silk is as old as the cultivation of the raw material itself. The silk weavers of the present day work principally for domestic production. The native manufacturers have had much to contend with from foreign competition, which made itself severely felt, and markets that were formerly controlled by Syrians are now disputed by European manufacturers, who, with their skilled artisans and with the aid of improved machinery, find competition with the older methods comparatively easy. The greatest specialty in the native silk stuffs, and in which Syria undoubtedly excels, is that in which cotton forms the warp, and in which the greater or lesser quantity of silk in the weft determines the quality. The principal silk manufactures are the Kaffiehs, or headdresses, Aboyas, or Syrian cloaks, shawls, tobacco pouches, slippers, pillowcases, stuffs for dress goods and stuffs for upholstery.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA, GA., TO BE OPENED SEPT. 15 1895.