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THE ATLANTA EXHIBITION.

The progress of the Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta has thus far been extremely gratifying to its projectors, and promises to be as highly successful as was expected in promoting the industrial and commercial growth of the new South. It would not be fair to compare this exhibition with that so recently held at Chicago, as is sometimes done, but, were it not that the late World's Fair is so much in every one's mind, the extent and variety of the display now being made at Atlanta, the beauty of the grounds and buildings, and the completeness of the show as distinctively representative of the growth of the Southern States in recent years, would excite the highest commendation everywhere.

Our illustration gives a view of the grounds and some of the principal structures as seen from the Art building. On the extreme left is shown a small portion of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, the Woman's building occupies the center of the picture, and at the right near the Ferris wheel is the California building. The later structure was erected by private subscription, and the State Board of Trade is making a fine exhibit, using the material collected at an expense of \$100,000 for the World's Fair. The Woman's building was designed by a woman, as was the case at Chicago, and is classic in design, forming one of the most pleasing features of the Fair. It has an excellent display of the work of women, including a library of books written by women, their musical compositions and magazines, and patents and inventions due to females. The artistic work of women, paintings, etchings, architectural designs, etc., are

well represented, and the educational exhibits are very complete, including technical instruction as connected with the industrial arts, as well as school and kindergarten work. The picturesque features of the landscape at the site of the exhibition were naturally of great beauty, but nearly a million dollars was expended in heightening their attractiveness, with the result of making the exhibition grounds surpassingly beautiful. Artificial lakes of considerable size form important features of the plan, and electric launches and gondolas on these lakes form pleasant means of transit from one section of the grounds to another.

October 23 was President's day at the Fair, and brought a large attendance to the grounds. The Vice-President and most of the members of the Cabinet attended the President on his visit, and an important feature of the day was a military parade in which participated United States regulars from Fort McPherson and volunteers from Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. In reply to an address of welcome from President Collier, the President made a brief speech congratulating the organizers and managers of the Exhibition on the splendid success they had achieved.

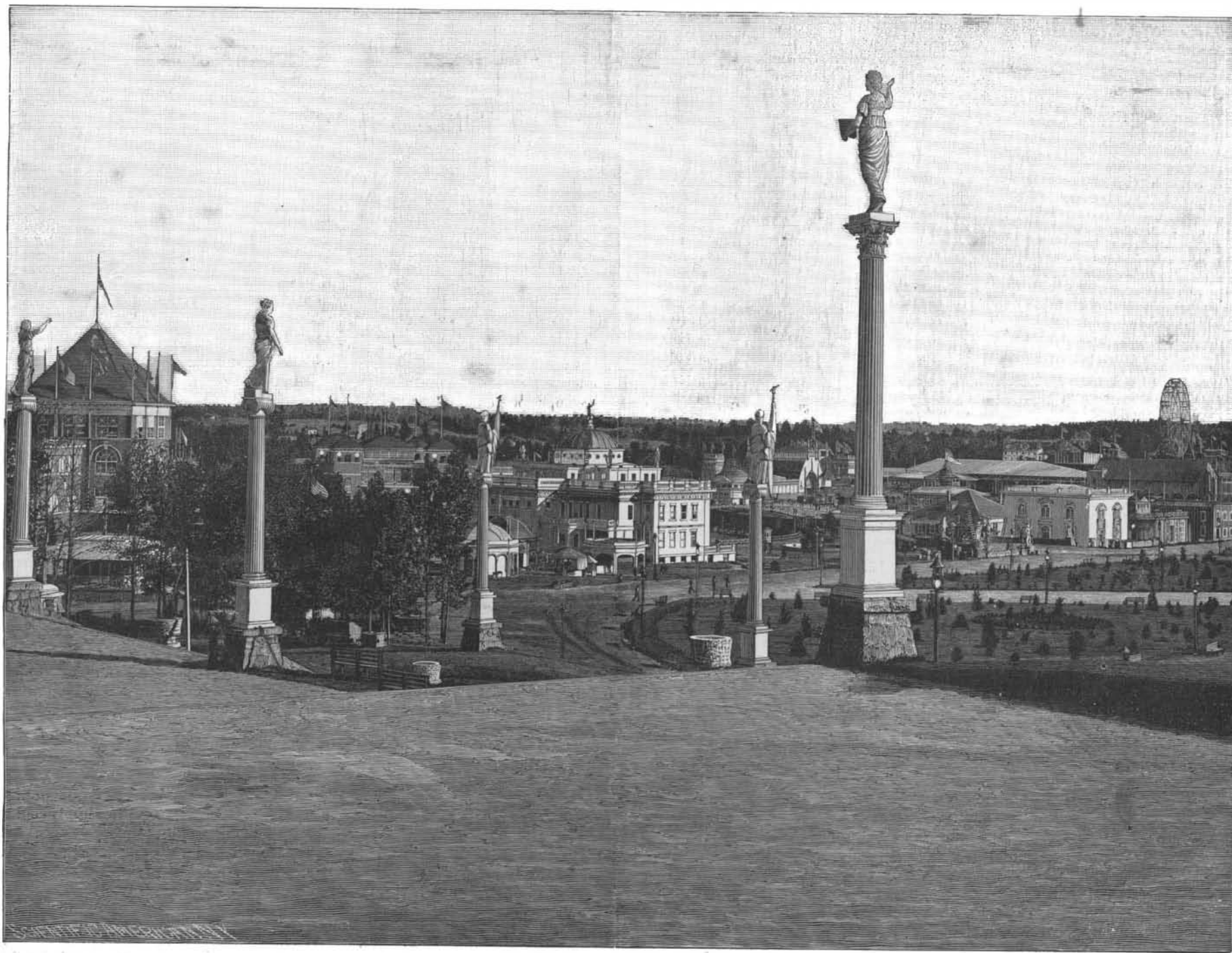
The principal buildings on the Exhibition grounds are: Manufactures and Liberal Arts, 206 feet wide, 356 feet long, and 90 feet high, with side and end galleries, including second and third stories in towers; Machinery, 118 feet wide, 500 feet long and 60 feet high; Minerals and Forestry, 110 feet wide, 350 feet long and 50 feet high to center of dome; Agriculture, 150 feet wide, 304 feet long, and 110 high to center of dome; Electricity, 85 feet wide, 202 feet long, and 109

feet to center of dome; Transportation, 150 feet wide, 450 feet long, and 68 feet high, with two end galleries 48 by 117 feet; Negro building, 112 feet wide 276 feet long, and 70 feet high; Administration building, combining main entrance, fronting 240 feet on Piedmont Avenue, 50 feet wide at center, and three stories high; Auditorium, including police department and express offices, 200 feet long, 135 feet deep, and four stories high, with mezzanine stories; Fire building, 205 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high; Woman's building, 150 feet long, 128 feet deep, and 90 feet to top of statue on central dome; Fine Arts, 100 feet wide, 245 feet long, and 50 feet high.

Trial Trip of the St. Paul.

The preliminary trial of the International Navigation Company's new steamer St. Paul was, all things considered, very satisfactory. During a forty-four mile run from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise she averaged 19½ knots an hour. The boilers, owing to their being fresh from the shops and more or less foul with dirt and grease, gave trouble by "priming;" and this materially reduced the speed. At times she made as high as 21 knots. When the boilers have been thoroughly cleaned, it is expected she will show a much higher mean speed on the official trial.

THE following is the daily ration of the animals at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris: Ten pounds of flesh for each lion, tiger, and bear, seven pounds for the hyena, one pound for the wild cat, two pounds for the eagle, all of which flesh must be fresh and without bone.



THE COTTON STATES EXHIBITION, ATLANTA, GA.

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