

single stone meteorite known. The two following halls, 63 and 64, are devoted to the systematic mineral collection. The mode of installation employed here is especially designed with a view to the best display of the specimens and to permit a study of their more minute features. The larger specimens are shown in the wall cases. Series of special importance are the quartzes, calcites, barites and wulfenites. The radioactive minerals are illustrated by specimens and photographs. Several hundred specimens of cut gems and ornamental stones are shown in hall 64.

The Hall of Structural Geology, hall 65, contains a case illustrating cave formations and cave life, the cave formations being mounted in natural positions. The specimens of ripple marks, septaria and concretions shown in this hall are of special interest. Hall 66, devoted to lithological collections, is at present undergoing reinstallation, as is also the adjoining hall, 67. Clays, soils, sands and cements occupy hall 68, the different varieties being fully illustrated and their technical varieties shown. The large plate glass map in hall 69 shows the distribution of coal in the United States. Varieties of coals and hydrocarbons occupy hall 70, and petroleum in its varieties, origin and uses is shown in hall 71. Ores of the precious metals and lead in typical occurrences from various localities of the world are shown in hall 72. The statistical column in the West Dome shows the bulk of the different products of the mines of the United States for each second of time during the year of the World's Columbian Exposition. The ores of the base metals in great variety and completeness occupy hall 79. The specimens of Arkansas zinc ore and Canadian nickel ore here shown are of remarkable size. Returning through the West Dome, halls 76 and 77, devoted to geographical exhibits, will be reached, the collections consisting chiefly of a series of relief maps illustrating important geographical and geological regions. Hall 78 contains collections of salts, abrasive, refractory materials, etc., gathered with a view to their economic uses and interest. The curator's office and the chemical and paleontological laboratories are located in the south-

west corner of the Annex, and can be reached from hall 76. Material, which may be desired to be studied, in addition to that exhibited, may be seen in part in these laboratories and in part is stored in the exhibition halls.

To visit the DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY one should pass through the North Court to the rotunda and turn to the right to the West Court, which contains many groups of large mammals mounted by Mr. C. E. Akeley. Among the most important of these are the following: the hunting leopard, Beisa antelope, Swayne's hartbeest, orang-outang, striped hyena, and great koodoo, spotted hyena and Waller's gazelle. From the West Court one may pass to the South Court, which contains additional groups mounted by Mr. Akeley, the most important being that of the white-tailed, or Virginia, deer, which is probably unique. The South Court also contains a group of mountain sheep and polar bears. The court also contains the collection of Mollusca, which represents fairly well the subject of conchology. From the South Court one passes into hall 19, which, with hall 20, contains the systematic collection of Mammalia. Hall 22 is devoted to fishes and reptiles. Hall 23 and the adjoining alcove 97 of the East Court is devoted to the osteological collection consisting of mounted skeletons of over 225 species. Hall 24 is devoted to sponges, jelly fish, corals, etc. Halls 25 and 26 are occupied by mounted birds, there being represented about 550 species; the arrangement is systematic. Hall 27 is devoted exclusively to Illinois birds and their eggs. The study collection of birds, numbering about 40,000 specimens, is in the gallery of hall 27. The storage collections in entomology number about 70,000 specimens and are to be found in the gallery of the South Court, which also contains the study collections comprising about 20,000 specimens, representing all the most important species of North American mammals.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

THE departments of Northwestern are widely scattered and therefore fail to make the impression they would if they were all together. The College of Liberal Arts, the

oldest department of the institution, is in Evanston, about ten miles north of the business center of Chicago. The campus extends half a mile along the shores of Lake Michigan, and is well worth seeing. The important buildings on it are the main University Hall, the Orrington Lunt Library, the Dearborn Observatory, the School of Music, Science Hall, the Garrett Biblical Institute and the School of Oratory. Ground has been broken for the buildings to house the new Department of Engineering, from which much is expected.

Northwestern University Building is a large six-story structure in the center of the business district of Chicago, in which are located the Schools of Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy. These departments are remarkably well equipped, and in reputation rank second to none in the country. The library of the law school is worth a visit, not only because of its collections of books, but also on account of the unique construction.

The Medical School is located on Dearborn street between 24th and 25th, in the vicinity of the important hospitals, Mercy and Wesley. The medical school is well known throughout the country on account of the position it took years ago on the question of graded medical instruction, and required laboratory work, and with the general advance has maintained its relative rank. This department is easily reached by the state street cars from down town.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

To American men of science the University of Berlin, the University of Leipzig, or the University of Munich connotes no collection of buildings but the published writings of men who in the laboratories of these institutions have achieved their results. To Europeans the name of the University of Chicago suggests, not high-raised battlements and towers, but the men who there carry on their scientific work. Those attending the exercises of convocation week, knowing the university as do the Europeans, will be interested also in observing the habitat of these men whose work they know.

As one stands at the west end of the Midway Plaisance and looks eastward almost a mile he sees to the north and the south of this beautiful thoroughfare the campus of the university; north, there confronts him the earliest building, Cobb Hall and the dormitories straggling to the south of it. Cobb is a recitation building housing the classical departmental libraries and the library of the modern language group, as well as most of the administrative offices and an information office. East of Cobb is Haskell Oriental Museum, on the top floor of which there is the library of the Divinity School; on the second floor, some valuable Oriental collections, including those in Biblical history, Comparative Religion, Assyrian and Egyptian life, and the work of the Oriental Exploration; on the first floor, the faculty room and the office of the president. As one leaves the east door of Haskell he gazes upon the tall windows of the Law Building, a structure modeled somewhat on the King's College Chapel at Cambridge, though the mitre-like towers are somewhat shortened and the buttresses lack the graceful English finials. The first floor of the Law Building is given over to large lecture rooms, to be used for many of the section meetings. Up the massive stairway one goes to the great reading room, a hall with high timbered ceiling, 160 feet long and 50 feet wide. South of the Law Building and Haskell will be erected the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, extending with its two wings from the men's halls on the west to the women's halls on the east. Those interested in the housing of women in the university will do well to call for a moment at Nancy Foster Hall, the most southerly of the four women's halls, before passing north of the women's quadrangle to Walker Museum. As one stands in front of Walker he can see immediately to the east the Quadrangle Club at the corner of Fifty-eighth and Lexington, and just south of it a temporary recitation building for women called Lexington Hall wherein luncheon will be served during the convocation. Two blocks to the east are the structures of the School of Education, including the University High