

will be an optical section which reveals refraction of light by prisms and lenses, colored effects produced in various ways and important spectra.

The astronomical exhibit is housed in the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, which contains an unexcelled collection of antique astronomical and mathematical instruments for observation and computation. The chief exhibit is the Zeiss Optical Planetarium. No instrument has been devised which has greater versatility in exhibiting the phenomena of any science.

The medical sciences will tell the story of the control of pain, of the doctor's service to the sick, of antiseptics and asepsis in surgery, the discovery of the x-ray, the extension and clarifications of man's vision by means of the microscope, the progress of medicine from the saddle-back doctor of 1833 to the scientific practitioner of to-day. One of the striking features of the medical exhibit will be the transparent man—a heroic model of the human body, showing the skeletal, nervous, vascular, respiratory, digestive and muscular systems.

Outdoor and indoor exhibits will come to tell a complete story of social science, tracing the life of man from earliest times to the present. In the outdoor area groups of Indians will live their native life as closely as possible. This exhibit will culminate in a reproduction of one of the great Maya buildings of Yucatan—the highest development of American aboriginal culture.

The indoor exhibits will be housed in the Hall of Social Science. A central exhibit—the American family—sets the keynote for the stories of education and social work. The dramatic story of anthropology begins a huge relief map showing the nine cultures of North America.

Another display tells how the story of the past is read: once read it becomes history. This in turn leads to the exhibits in psychology and sociology and on to statistics, economics and political science. In the section on education is shown the development of the American School in response to American needs.

The record of agriculture and engineering, too extensive even to be summarized here, is shown in appropriate buildings. To the engineers the exhibits in the Electrical Building and Transportation Building will be of special interest. The type of construction in many of the buildings also presents some novelties. In addition there are separate exhibits by the great industrial concerns.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND EXCURSIONS

(By courtesy of the local committee)

There are numerous points of interest in and about Chicago for its visitors. The city is being built on a

definite program, which has as its slogan Daniel H. Burnham's injunction: "Make no little plans." The park and boulevard systems, the forest preserves, the reversal of the Chicago River as an item toward the sanitation of Chicago and the development of the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway are integral parts of the plan.

One should visit the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, the Museum of Science and Industry (which in its present form preserves the beauty of the Fine Arts Building of the Columbian Exposition), the Shedd Aquarium, the Oriental Institute, the Zoological Gardens, the Chicago Historical Society Building, the Museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the educational institutions, principally the University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

If interested in the world's food supply, visit the International Harvester plant, the Stock Yards and the Board of Trade. One may visit also the steel center in South Chicago and Gary, the oil-refining plants in Whiting, the great merchandising plants of Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, the Merchandise Mart, great stores, of which Marshall Field's is the premier, the banking center of LaSalle Street and the great printing establishment of the Lakeside Press.

The Sand Dunes at the south end of Lake Michigan, Lake Geneva with the botanical gardens and the Yerkes Observatory, or farther, the Dells of Wisconsin, provide attractive excursions; likewise, short lake trips or boat trips across the lake and to Milwaukee.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PRESS SERVICE

(By Austin H. Clark)

The aim of the Press Service is to assist in presenting to the public through the press a true and accurate story of the development of science in this country. Naturally the development of science, as portrayed in the press from year to year, is to a large extent comparable to a history of the scouts and advance guards of an army rather than to the more methodical progress of the army itself.

When we who are engaged in science delve into history we like to read of the more spectacular events, and we are prone to evaluate history on the basis of a scattered and more or less disconnected series of such events, more or less completely ignoring the more prosaic social trends that gave these events their significance or made them possible.

To one who really knows history the average man's idea of historical events seems just as far afield from a proper conception of the basic fundamentals as science in the press seems to the scientific man. Both