



The new—“Old Fort Dearborn”

THERE is an area along Chicago's lake front which has proven a magnet to convention delegates, out-of-town tourists and motorists visiting the city this summer and fall. It is the grounds of “A Century of Progress Exposition”—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. Already there are enough buildings, exhibits and attractions in place to provide the visitors with some highly interesting experiences.

From the north entrance at Twelfth Place and the lake front, the Fair grounds stretch southward along the shores of Lake Michigan to Thirty-ninth street. Every foot of the 341 acres on which the Exposition stands has been “made” or reclaimed within the last ten or fifteen years.

The Administration Building is located at the north entrance. It is a striking example of modernism in architecture; of the use of straight lines and horizontal planes. It is colored in blue and white.

From the north entrance, blue and silver buses carry visitors on a sightseeing tour of the grounds. These buses are just as unique and modern in design as are the Fair buildings. They are open, with a roof overhead, and have two longitudinal seats arranged back to back so that the passengers face outward.

As the bus travels south, soon it reaches the Hall of Science—a vast structure set on the edge of a beautiful lagoon that opens into Lake Michigan. This is a great U-shaped building with a spacious interior courtyard, picturesque terraces, ramps, pylons and lofty towers from which the notes of a mellow carillon sound the passing of the hours. Next year it will house exhibits dramatizing the central theme of the

Chicago Lake Front Developing World Fair Dress

Exposition—mankind's progress in the past hundred years due to the discoveries of science which have been applied to industry.

Opposite the Hall of Science, on Northerly Island, rises the Electrical Group. A picturesque bridge spans the lagoon between these buildings. The Electrical Group extends for nearly a quarter of a mile in length and includes three units—the Radio Building, the Communications Building and the Electrical Building.

A little to the north of the Electrical Group, the great structure that will house the exhibits of Agriculture next year is rising.

On the mainland, just west of the Hall of Science, is the Golden Pavilion of Jehol—a reproduction of a famous Chinese Lama temple, shipped thousands of miles across the sea. It is a scintillating creation in red lacquer and gold with a double-decked roof covered with copper shingles finished with pure leaf gold.

Just south of the Hall of Science, the first three pavilions of the General Exhibits Group are being constructed. These will house exhibits of various industries and tell fascinating stories of the progress of commerce in the past hundred years.

From Twenty-third street south to Thirty-first street is the area set aside for the amusement zone. This has already been officially named The Midway—magic name coined to describe the amusement area of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. On the Midway, visitors will find a number of things to divert them—attractions that are a foretaste of the thrillers that will amuse pleasure-seekers next year.

One of the most interesting attractions already operating is the Florida Alligator Show and Farm located opposite the replica of Fort Dearborn.

From this representation of the near-tropics, visitors may find an inviting contrast in an Antarctic exhibit. This will be supplied by the "City of New York," the sturdy craft that braved the ice packs and polar winter to carry Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his crew to Little America, whence he flew over the South Pole. Fully rigged and equipped, manned by a crew ready for a polar expedition, the ship rides at anchor in the lagoon this Summer, making its first appearance in inland waters.

Five novelty rides, operated by the Maynes-Illion Rides, Inc., near Fort Dearborn, have given pre-Fair visitors this summer a foretaste of the thrills they will enjoy next year. The rides are the "Bozo," "The Barrels," "The Funnies," "Lindy Loop" and "Hey Dey." An observation balloon carries passengers 1,000 feet aloft. On the lagoon are motor boats.

The Lincoln Group, located just south of the replica of old Fort Dearborn at Twenty-sixth street, provides an interesting contrast to other attractions. Here within the stockade is a reproduction of the log cabin birthplace of the Great Emancipator in Hodgenville, Ky. Nearby are reproductions of Lincoln's boyhood home in Indiana; the Lincoln-Berry Store in New Sa-

lem, Ill., the Rutledge Tavern where Abe met and had his tragic courtship with Ann Rutledge; the Wigwam, or rambling frame convention hall where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in 1860 and reproductions of rooms in his Springfield home.

The cradle of Chicago—old Fort Dearborn—provides an entertaining experience for the visitors. The log-built ramparts of this replica of the city as it existed a century ago stand in contrast to the rugged skyscrapers of Michigan boulevard. Once you pass inside the gates you enter another century.

On south to Thirty-ninth street stretch the Fair grounds. At Thirty-first street stands the Travel and Transport Building, already famous for its cable-hung dome. For the first time in architectural history, the suspension bridge principle has been applied to a building.

On the lake at Thirty-first street, and northeast of the Travel and Transport Building, the General Motors Corporation Building is being constructed. This will house exhibits of the corporation's complete line of products.

The motor bus turns north again and speeds toward the Twelfth Place entrance. The preview tour of the 1933 World's Fair is over. But it has provided entertainment and mental stimulation and a desire to return next year to see the finished Exposition which will irresistibly draw visitors to the gates in 1933.

Instructions in Preparation of Customs Declarations on Fat Shipments

THE attention of exporters is drawn to the following extract of the Custom Regulations which is cited for their information and guidance:

Declarations must be Correct.—Collectors will make a preliminary examination of all import entries and Export Declarations presented. If on examination any entries or Declarations are found to be inaccurate or incomplete, either in the description of article or in omitting to state proper quantities or values, or insertion of the intermediate country instead of the

country of final destination, or containing any error apparent on the face of its entry or Declaration, the correction thereof will be required before acceptance. (Art. 1141 C.R.)

A recent inspection of export declarations covering shipments of vegetable fats of all descriptions disclosed numerous inaccuracies arising partially from the fact that the exporter had furnished insufficient information in describing the product, or had, in some instances, incorporated in his declarations incorrect class numbers which resulted in perpetuating the