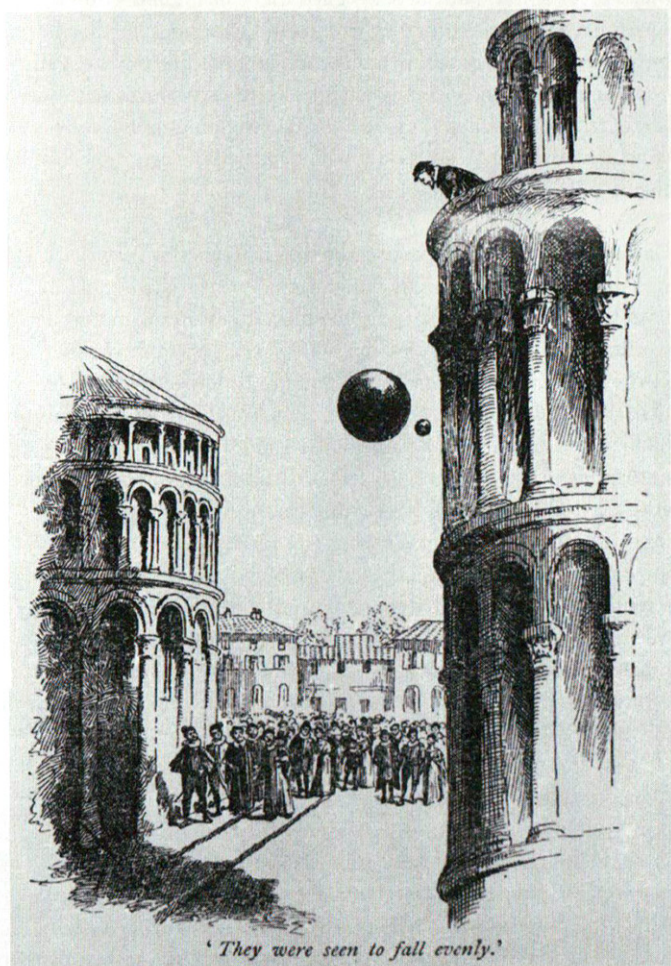
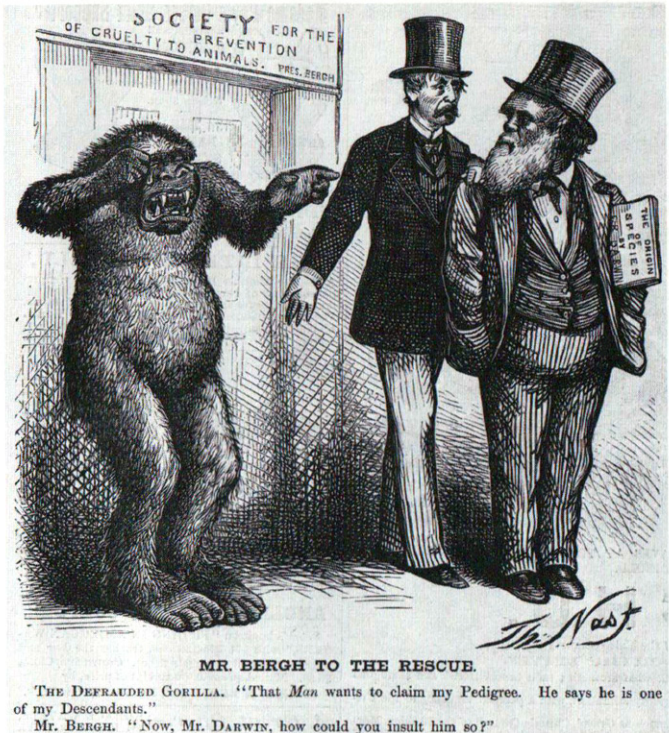


1. Copernicus' heliocentric model of the universe, showing the planets, including the earth, orbiting the sun.



2. Sketch of Galileo's mythical experiment on the velocity of objects dropped from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.



MR. BERGH TO THE RESCUE.

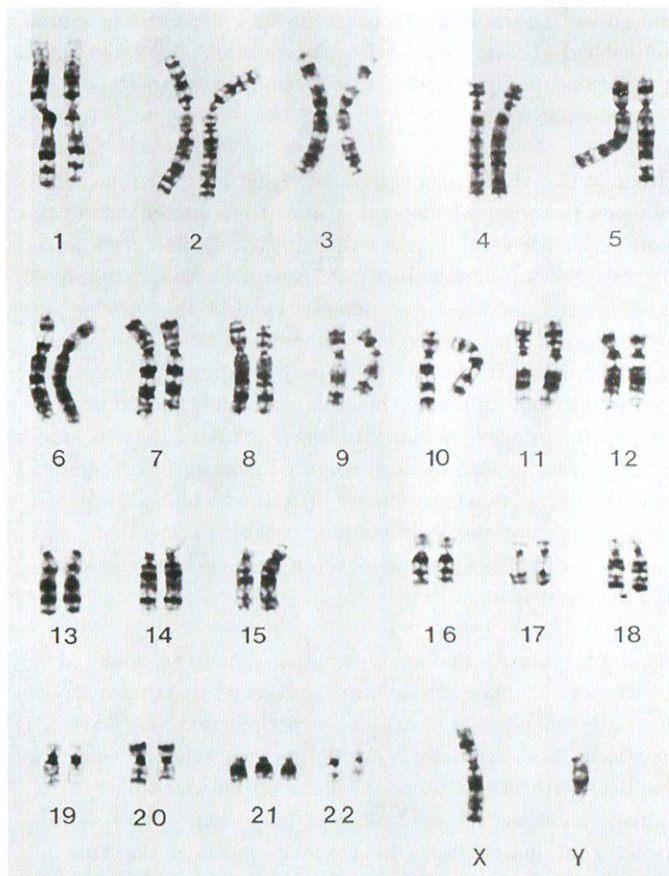
THE DEFAUDED GORILLA. "That *Man* wants to claim my Pedigree. He says he is one of my Descendants."

Mr. BERGH. "Now, Mr. DARWIN, how could you insult him so?"

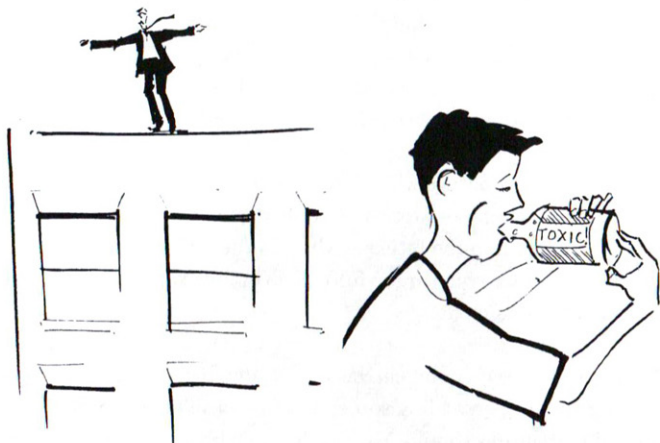
3. Darwin's suggestion that humans and apes have descended from common ancestors caused consternation in Victorian England.



4. James Watson and Francis Crick with the famous 'double helix' – their molecular model of the structure of DNA, discovered in 1953.



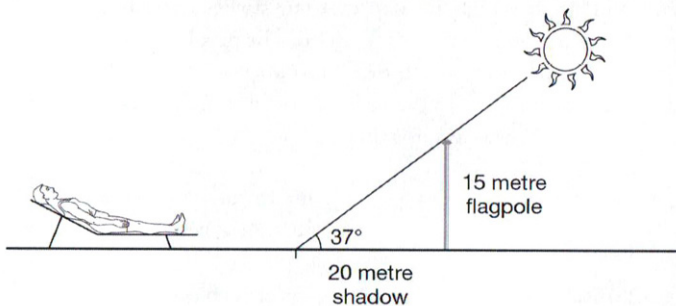
5. A representation of the complete set of chromosomes – or karyotype – of a person with Down's syndrome. There are three copies of chromosome 21, as opposed to the two copies most people have, giving 47 chromosomes in total.



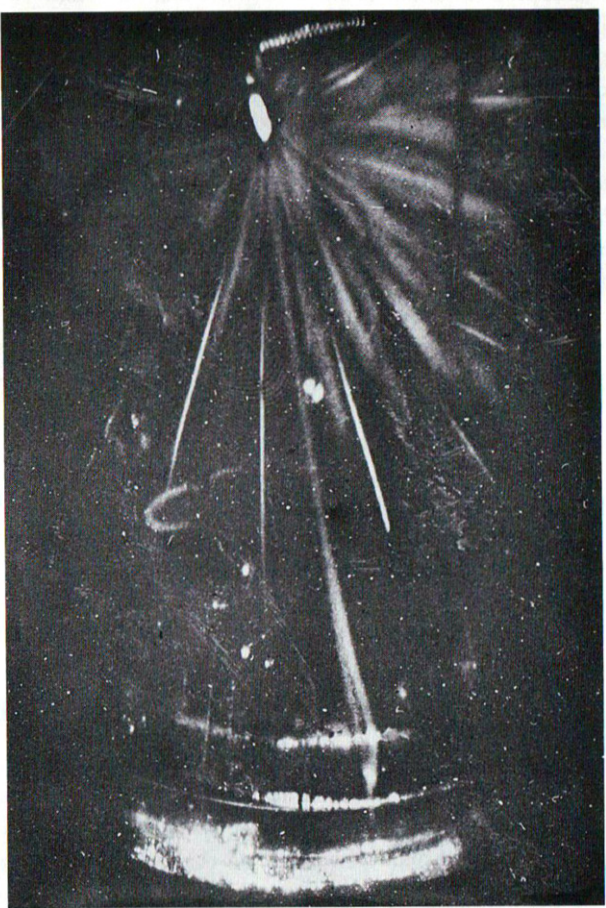
6. What happens to people who don't trust induction.



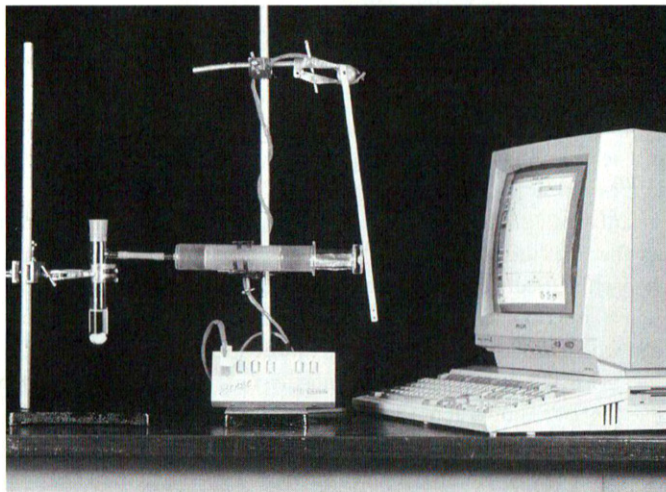
7. The mouse hypothesis and the maid hypothesis can both account for the missing cheese.



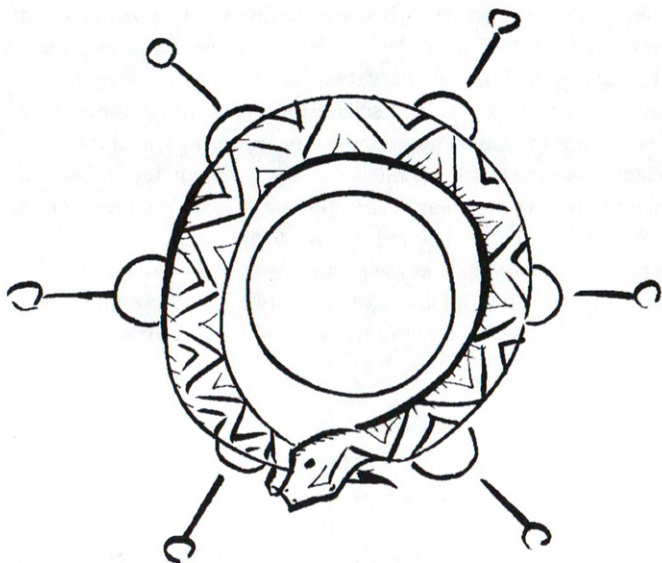
8. A 15-metre flagpole casts a shadow of 20 metres on the beach when the sun is 37° overhead.



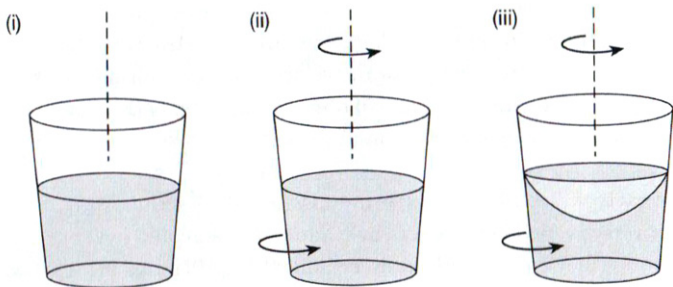
9. One of the first photographs to show the tracks of subatomic particles in a cloud chamber. The picture was taken by the cloud chamber's inventor, English physicist C. T. R. Wilson, at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge in 1911. The tracks are due to alpha particles emitted by a small amount of radium on the top of a metal tongue inserted into the cloud chamber. As an electrically charged particle moves through the water vapour in a cloud chamber, it ionizes the gas, and water drops condense on the ions, thus producing a track of droplets where the particle has passed.



10. Dialatometer for measuring the change in volume of a gas as its temperature varies.



11. Kekule arrived at the hypothesis of the hexagonal structure of benzene after a dream in which he saw a snake trying to bite its own tail.



12. Newton's 'rotating bucket' experiment. In stage (i) bucket and water are at rest; in stage (ii) the bucket rotates relative to the water; in stage (iii) bucket and water rotate in tandem.

CAROLI LINNÆI

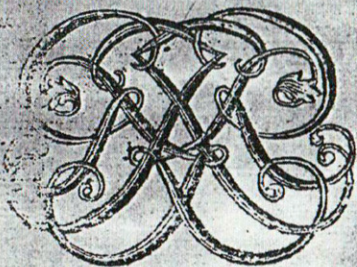
Naturæ Curiosorum *Dioscoridis Secundi*

SYSTEMA NATURÆ

IN QUO

NATURÆ REGNA TRIA,
S E C U N D U M.

CLASSES, ORDINES, GENERA, SPECIES,
SYSTEMATICE PROPONUNTUR.



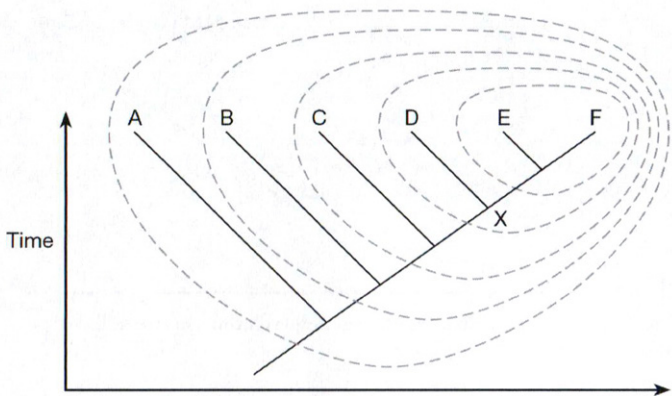
Editio Secunda, Auctior.

STOCKHOLMIÆ

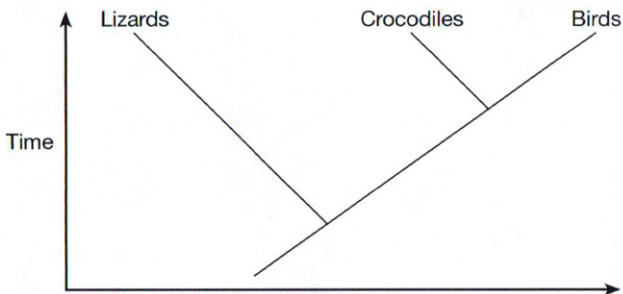
Apud GOTTFR. KIESEWETTER.

1740.

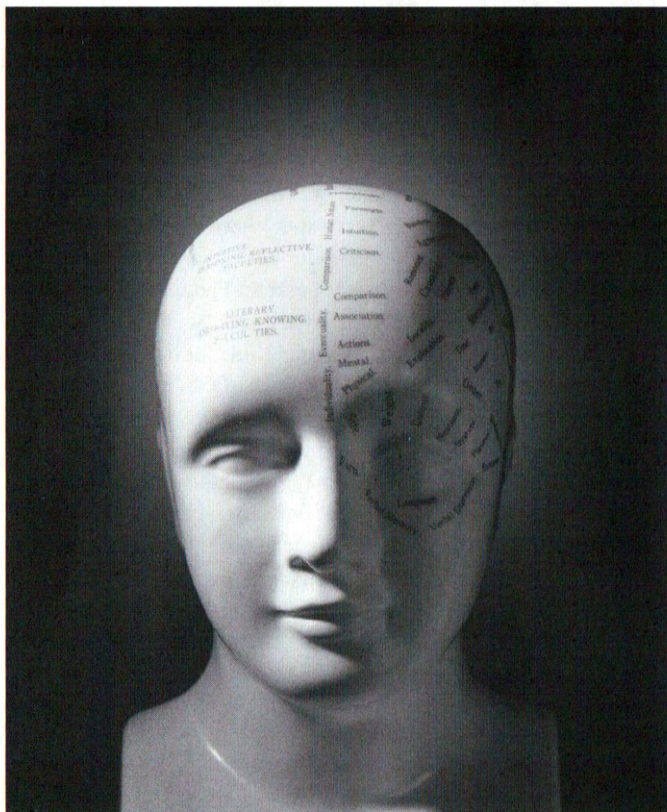
13. Linneaus' most famous book *Systema Naturae*, in which he presented his classification of plants, animals, and minerals.



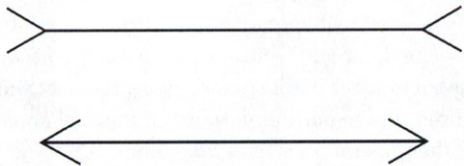
14. Cladogram showing the phylogenetic relations between six contemporary species.



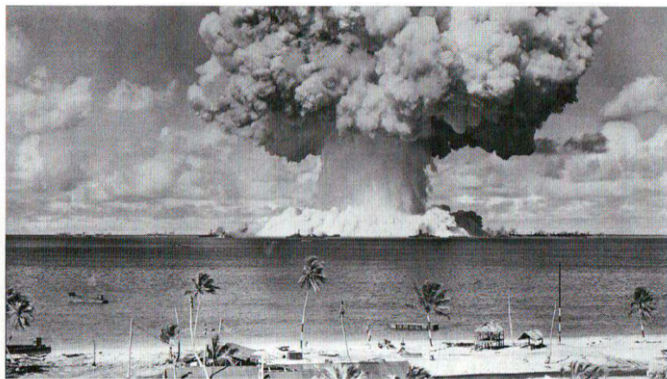
15. Cladogram showing the phylogenetic relations between lizards, crocodiles, and birds.



16. A hypothetical representation of a modular mind.



17. The Müller-Lyer illusion. The horizontal lines are equal in length, but the top one looks longer.



18. Scientific capabilities we would be better off without: a toxic mushroom cloud produced by an atomic explosion.