

Nunnery Quadrangle of Uxmal Is to Be Reproduced for Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition



LONG before Columbus or Leif Erikson set foot on American soil, huge buildings raised their walls to American skies. One such structure, as impressive—if not as high—as any modern skyscraper, will be viewed in replica by the millions of visitors to A Century of Progress, Chicago's 1933 World's fair.

This structure is the Nunnery Quadrangle, whose ruins now lie crumbling near Uxmal, in Yucatan, and which was in existence at least 1,400 years ago.

Without steel, without metal tools, without wheels, without knowledge of the arch, and even without beasts of burden, the ancient Mayans reared this imposing structure, 79 feet at its extreme height, in what is now jungle, as an abode and as a temple for their vestal virgins. The nunnery occupies about 3 1/2 acres of ground and consists of four great rectangular halls surrounding a vast court.

The quadrangle rises from the top of a terrace 15 feet high, and one enters the courtyard from the south through a corbelled vault. To the right is the East building, of simple design. To the left stands the West building, its ornate facade decorated with the intertwining bodies of the feathered serpent god, Kukulcan. Opposite the entrance a broad stairway, flanked by minor temples, ascends to the North building, 26 feet high.

Masters of the art of false perspective, the ancient builders of the quadrangle tapered the north ends of the East and West buildings so as to give the court an exaggerated appearance of size. It is exactly the same principle, on an infinitely smaller scale, employed by



designers of the ultra-modern table in the trustees' room of the exposition.

The facades lean forward so as to throw into still deeper shadow the deeply undercut decorations. In the bright tropical sunshine the grotesquely carved and painted masks of the Mayan gods glare down with fearful intensity.

In this temple and in a series of primitive Indian villages, the story of man in the Western hemisphere will be told. Arranging the details of this thrilling drama of the ages is a committee of world-famed savants headed by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago.

Our illustration shows, above, the ruins of the East building of Nunnery Quadrangle and the Pyramid of the Magician; and, below, a sketch of the Nunnery Quadrangle as it will be reproduced.

JUST SUPPOSE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHEN I was a little lad,
Oh, the many things I had!
Things I hadn't, goodness knows,
Just the things you just suppose.
Yes, the wealth I used to own;
Ev'ry glitter of a stone,
Ev'ry rock that used to shine,
Made me sure there was a mine,
Something gorgeous, something grand,
Underneath our pasture land.

Father used to laugh at me;
Mother, gentle as could be,
Even smiled a little bit
While she frowned at Father's wit.
"Just suppose," I used to say,
"There's a mine there, anyway,
Wouldn't we be rich a lot?"
"Yes," he'd say, "but, son, there's not."
Yet my answer was to his,
"Yes, but just suppose there is!"

Well, I've wandered far away,
Many both the mile and day,
And I know that Dad was right.
Yet I find that life's delight
Is not what we're sure about,
Added, proved and figured out,
Mortal friendship, woman's kiss,
And a thousand things like this.
Happier than one who knows
Are the ones who just suppose.
(©, 1921, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

THOUGHTS ON COOKERY

THE cook who wastes nothing but serve her food daintily and in an appetizing manner, is a real genius and her talents are in constant demand.

The artist cook, who really enjoys working with her food materials, enjoys her color combinations as well as an artist who sits before his picture with his palette and paint.

The cook has as vast a field to show her art as does the artist. Where do we get such beautiful color material as in fruits and vegetables? The bloom on the peach and the plum, the red of the cherry, the apple and strawberry, as well as the radish and beet; the purple of the eggplant and the greens of spinach, broccoli and chard, make colorful pictures when arranged by an artist's hand.

Another artistic quality which a good cook possesses is the art of seasoning. The charm of a dish which has a flavor or aroma that cannot be determined, or is hard to define, adds to the pleasure of a dish.

To know just how far to go, and when to stay the hand, is a rare ability in a cook. The clove of garlic which is just rubbed over the fork or spoon that mixes the salad or food combination adds that elusive something to the seasoning which intrigues and charms the epicure.

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"It used to be quite the thing to save locks of hair from parents and such," says Retrospective Rhetta, "but nowadays people don't go in so much for a snip off the old block."

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The Old Gardener Says:

GARDEN makers who have peach trees which are infested with borers, a very common trouble, will be interested in a chemical bearing the mouth-filling name of paradichlorobenzene, which has been shortened to PDB for common use. This chemical is spread around the trees a few inches from the trunks but never allowed to come in contact with the bark. It is covered with soil banked up in a mound five inches deep, and after two or three weeks this earth is removed. The treatment is remarkably effective but should not be given to trees under three years old, and must be confined to peach trees only.

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How to Prevent and Remove Cattle Warts

Hides So Affected Greatly Lessened in Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.
Common warts on cattle, though sometimes considered of minor importance, reduce the value of affected hides from slightly to as much as 25 per cent—sometimes more. Moreover the prevalence of warts on cattle is increasing, according to information gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Leaflet 75-L, just issued by the department, tells how to prevent and remove these growths. Warty hides when tanned have roughened and weak spots where the warts occurred on the skin, and the affected parts are considered worthless, the publication shows. Cattle buyers, therefore, make discounts for warty animals purchased in the markets.

Experiments conducted with wart material show that the growths are infectious and under ordinary conditions are probably spread when the infective material comes in contact with the injured skin of healthy cattle. Preventive measures include the removal of all warty cattle from the herd and the cleaning and disinfecting of exposed pens, rubbing posts, and other equipment. Small warts may be removed by clipping them off with sterile scissors or tying a sterile thread tightly around the wart near the base. The stumps remaining after the warts are removed should be touched with glacial acetic acid or tincture of iodine. The removal of large warts requires the attention of a veterinary surgeon.

Leaflet 75-L, Warts on Cattle, may be obtained free by applying to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Feeding Test That May Be Worth Some Thought

In a feeding test carried on last winter and spring at the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, calves did better than either yearlings or two-year-olds in being fattened for the beef market.

Owing to the conditions, the fattening of feeders for the market through the period indicated was not a profitable farm enterprise. However, in fattening three lots of cattle—one of two-year-olds, one of yearlings, and one of calves—W. H. Peters, head of the animal husbandry division, found that the calves gave the best returns. The calves made 100 pounds of gain on a great deal less feed than either yearling or two-year-old feeder steers.

The foregoing is the gist of a report which Mr. Peters made. It is not to be assumed, though, that the results answer for good and all the question whether it is better to buy, for fattening, two-year-olds, yearlings, or calves. Under other conditions as to market "margins" a different showing might have been made.

In the tests the cattle in the three lots were fed in exactly the same way and under similar conditions. The ration used was: Ground barley 85 per cent, and ground oats, 15 per cent, for the first 84 days of feeding, after which shelled corn replaced the ground barley.

Leaf Area Needed for Best Apple Production

The Washington experiment station has been conducting experiments on the relation of leaf area to fruit. It was found that twenty to thirty leaves for each fruit are necessary to produce an apple of commercial size under conditions in Washington state, and that forty to fifty leaves per fruit are needed if fruit buds are wanted for the next season's crop. The maintenance of a vigorous growth of tree by an available supply of nitrogen, abundance of organic matter, and sufficient moisture will maintain a large leaf area. There have been indications that in the East moisture is most commonly the chief limiting factor of these three last items. It is estimated that the average twenty to twenty-five-year-old apple tree will carry sixty to one hundred thousand leaves, which means that the crop on such a tree should be limited to one thousand, five hundred to two thousand, five hundred fruits, if best commercial size and quality as well as annual crops are to be obtained.

FARM NOTES

The best time to transplant conifers is in the fall, according to a Pennsylvania nursery.

Health and vigor of the stock are the foundation of success in the poultry business.

Bermuda onions grown in Florida this year were equal in quality to those grown on the island of the same name.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT KEEPS GUARD

NOW there are some people who think only of themselves and in times of danger have no thought of others. But Peter Rabbit is not that kind. When Peter is frightened he always tries to warn others who may be near. He does it by thumping the



He Could Just See What Looked Like Twelve Blacker Shadows.

ground with those stout hind feet of his. Those thumps can be heard a long way by those whose ears are near the ground.

As Peter sat near the pond of Paddy the Beaver, deep in the Green Forest, thinking over all the things which Honker the Goose had told of the Great Woods of the Far North, and of those who live there, he didn't for a single little minute forget to keep his ears open. He knew that he would be safer in the dear Old Brier Patch, but he wanted to see more of Honker and perhaps in the morning, after a good night's rest, Honker would tell more stories.

So Peter sat as still as still can be, thinking over what he had heard about Glutton the Wolverine and Flat-horns the Moose, and wondering what it would be like to be able to fly like Honker the Goose. He looked up through the treetops at the twinkling stars and then over at the pond where there seemed to be stars, too, twinkling in the water. Where the Black Shadows had stretched themselves across the water he could just see what looked like twelve blacker shadows. He knew that they were Honker and his followers.

"It must be great to be a leader like Honker, and have all the rest obey

you," thought Peter, who, you know, never has been a leader in his life. "He must feel very anxious when he picks out a place to spend the night when he is making these long journeys. It isn't like stopping in places that you know all about. Now he never has stopped here before, so how does he know what dangers there may be? Of course Buster Bear and Paddy have told him that he will be perfectly safe here for one night anyway, and of course sleeping out there on the water, there isn't anybody he fears. It isn't like sleeping on shore where some one may creep up and surprise you."

A long time Peter sat there. By and by he noticed that some of those sleeping geese were drifting nearer the shore. It troubled him, he didn't know just why. Then quite suddenly into his head popped a thought. Suppose, just suppose, Old Man Coyote or Granny or Reddy Fox should happen to

come along and find one of them asleep close to shore! Peter all at once felt that he ought to keep guard, which means to watch for danger.

"If I were in a strange place," thought he, "I surely would feel better if some one who knew all the dangers kept watch while I slept. Of course Honker won't know until he wakes up that I have kept watch, and perhaps I won't tell him then. I'm not doing it for his thanks or so that he'll think any the more of me, but because—because—well, because I like that feeling inside whenever I've done something for some one else. Hello! What is that moving over there?"

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

Give Good Advice

The legend of the Little Apes of Nikko, that appear in the mural decorations of the ancient tombs of Nikko, Japan, is as follows: There were three wise monkeys who gave this heritage to mankind: Mizaru, who sees no evil; Mikasuru, who hears no evil, and Mazaru, who speaks no evil. That legend has been embodied in a proverb which usually reads: "See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil."—Work of Ancient Jewelers.

Senator's Daughter Goes in for Art



MISS COOLIDGE, daughter of Senator Coolidge of Massachusetts, is one of the students in an outdoor mountain art school in Glacier National park and has been working hard. She is here seen painting the portrait of one of the Indian chiefs who live in the park.