

Bellefonte, Pa., December 5, 1924.

WISHING AND WORKING.

The boy who's always wishing That this or that might be, But never tries his mettle, Is the boy that's bound to see His plans all come to failure: His hopes end in defeat; For that's what comes when wishing And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing Or that thing with a will That spurs him on to action, And keeps him trying still When effort meets with failure. Will some day surely win; For he works out what he wishes, And there's where "luck" comes in!

The "luck" that I believe in Is that which comes with work, And no one ever finds it Who's content to wish and shirk; The men the world calls "lucky" Will tell you, every one, That success comes not by wishing;

WHY EVERYONE SHOULD SLEEP IN THE OPEN AIR.

"But by hard work, bravely done."

-Eben E. Rexford.

FRESH AIR IS A PURIFYING TONIC.

All day long the average man or woman lives in heated office, shop or woman lives in heated office, shop or ing country. Thousands of wild flow-home. From one vitiated atmosphere ers carpeted the lush grass and every we go to another in trolley, subway or train. The evening hours of recreation often are spent within doors. For The discoverers were unable to find practically 16 hours out of the 24, we any indication that any other human are exposed to disease germs in closed rooms, breathed in or touched. Not only our lungs but our skins demand the refreshing bath that only clean, outdoor air can give them.

Fresh Air Invigorates During Sleep. -Have you ever gone to bed, worn out, with a headache and perhaps with that sniffly feeling of an approaching cold in your fatigued system? You sleep heavily or not at all, and dread the work that lies ahead of you. The best medicine for this feeling costs nothing. It is the clean fresh air which comes through open windows,-a tonic that can change over night a tired, half-sick individual into an enthusiastic one, eager to begin the duties of a

Night Air is Especially Healthful.-Night air, in spite of the theories of at private performances. our grandparents is just as healthful as day air. It is even more purifying, for it is less laden with dust and humidity. Cold air, moreover, according to be even more health-giving than warm air.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES FRESH AIR NECESSARY TO HEALTH.

There are four factors that make outdoor air a healthful tonic. It must be at the proper temperatire, not too high nor too low. There must be the proper balance of humidity. The air had ten rattles on the tip of his tail, must be in motion and it must have variability, or change. Within the prominent place in the college naturclosed room there can never be the proper combination of these four factors. Ventilation specalists who have been working on this matter for years have concluded that there is no artificial device which can combine the right variability, motion, temperature and humidity. The best air to breathe at all times is fresh, outdoor air.

HOW TO SLEEP IN THE OPEN AIR.

For the apartment house dweller the most practical way to bring in the fresh air is through the windows opened top and bottom. Cross ventilation is thereby obtained and this keeps the air in motion. Drafts are not harmful unless directly blowing on one, and these may be eliminated by using a screen between the direct current of air and the bed. The whole body, not only the lungs, demands the

For those dwelling in detached homes, or in houses with unused roofs or low extensions, a sleeping porch is farm pullet flocks of the State. The sleeping. Without detracting from year she laid another egg for good the general architecture of the house, a porch often can be added at comparatively slight cost. For summer, screening against flies and mosquitoes is essential and for winter, glass and sash, or merely canvas curtains will serve as the best protection. Open windows, however, can bring health to the whole family, when a sleeping porch is an impossibility.

HOW TO ENJOY OUTDOOR SLEEPING. It is absolutely essential for the sleeper out-of-doors, or with open windows, to be warm and comfortable. Even in the coldest weather with intelligent planning and little expense, it is possible to do this.

MAKING THE BED.

First, the bed must be protected from cold currents that sweep in under the mattress. Two mattresses may be necessary. Sheets may be eliminated and light blankets substituted. Have these large enough so that they can be well tucked in. The weight of too heavy blankets fatigues the body, so these should be of wool which is lighter yet warmer than cotton. Where the bed is exposed a rubber or cravenette sheet is a protection in snowy or rainy weather.

ACCESSORIES FOR COMFORT.

A hood with or without shoulder cape, helps to keep the head and shoulders warm. Bed socks of wool make the feet cozy. For some people in extremely cold weather, a hot water bottle or electric pad is a comfort. Soft, warm night garments, preferably of the pajama type, will be found necessary. Many outdoor sleepers prefer a sleeping-bag. If the morning light is disturbing to the outdoor sleeper he may use an eye shade of black stockinette, light and easy to attach. When canvas curtains are used they should be securely fastened and work efficiently, or their rattling and blowing will disturb the sleeper. A room kept warm for dressing is desirable, though some hardy souls pre-fer to take their "daily dozen" and dress in cold rooms. For most people, however, a warm dressing room will be of utmost comfort and will also

fortify against taking cold. This preferably should open off the sleeping room or porch.

WHY NOT BEGIN TONIGHT? Cool, fresh, outdoor air at night is the best tonic and preventive of ordinary colds and similar diseases. Any one can have this medicine at little or no expense. Open the windows wide, let in the air and enjoy health.

TROPICAL VALLEY FOUND IN ALASKA.

Seward, Alaska.-Another tropical garden spot has been found in inter-ior Alaska. Jack Lee and Henry Russell, prospectors, stumbled into a broad valley where mammoth trees, beautiful flowers and wild game abound. This land is southwest of Mother Goose lake, in the Kejulik region, and is so different from the surrounding country, due to warmth from subterranean fires, that the men at first believed they had been transported to some tropical clime.

The district west of Iliamna lake is composed chiefly of volcanoes, mountains, tundra, lakes and low-lying The country is absolutely barhills. ren of vegetation except moss and short, scrubby alders, with now and then a bunch of short grass.

Coming over a steep mountain pass, at 1,700 feet altitude, the men saw an unbroken forest beneath them. Descending into the valley they found trees three feet in diameter and vegetation far in excess of the surroundkind of game was seen. The trees in clude cottonwood, spruce and hemlock. any indication that any other human had trod the fastnesses.

A party of hunters will soon leave for the spot to get photos and de-scription of the second warm valley reported this summer. The other lies above the Arctic circle in the headwaters of the Porcupine river.

SNAKE OF RADIO FAME "RATTLED" TO DEATH.

"Kelly," the pet rattlesnake at The Pennsylvania State College, that made an international reputation for himself last May through broadcasting his eerie rattle from the college radio sation, had to do his rattling stunt so often for visitors to his cage in the college nature study zoo, that he virtually killed himself in obliging

Professor George R. Green, head of the college nature study department, on a feeding visit to "Kelly" a few days ago found the "radio artist" to recent experiments, has been found cold in death. A fang protruded through the snakes jaw, leading Green to the belief that excessive coaxing had worn out the patience of the reptile.

It was not a case of suicide, for Green declares that a rattler's own venom will not kill it. "Kelly" had experienced trouble in shedding his summer skin and had not been very active in recent weeks. The rattler, which the first animal to be used successfully in radio broadcasting. "Kelly's" radio stunt was commented upon by newspapers in all parts of the world, even in far-off India and Japan.

Thirteen Times Her Own Weight in One Year.

She is a little White Leghorn hen ner number is 658, and she is owned by H. E. Close, of the Lone Oak poultry farm at Emporium, Pennsylvania. There may not be anything unusual about that, and the little white bid-

dy does not appear different from many others in the Lone Oak pens, but records show that she laid no less than 321 eggs from November 19, 1924, to November 18, 1925. That production makes her the leading egg layer in the poultry demonstration the perfect arrangement for outdoor day following the end of her record measure.

Her best months were July and August when she laid 30 eggs each month. Other high months were March, April, May, June and October with 28 eggs each. In January she laid 26 eggs, in September 25, in February 24, and in December 22 eggs.

This hen's eggs average about two ounces in weight, and she herself weighs only three pounds. At that rate she laid 40 pounds of eggs during the year or 13 times her own body weight. This is considered quite an accomplshment.

Spiders as Factory Workers.

Two hundred spiders are employed yearly in the manufacture of a certain make of engineering instrument. They are kept busy spinning threads, which are wound up gently as the spider runs away. After being steamed and stretched so that changes of climate and temperature will not affect them, these threads are used, in the form of "cross hairs," to mark the exact center of the object lens of each instrument.

Only two species of spiders, it has been found, spin webs of the proper size and strength. Although but five ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter, the strands have been known to remain intact through forty years of

May Change Fish Laws.

use.

An amendment to the resident fishermen's license law reducing the age limit for the granting of licenses from 18 to 16 years was considered at a conference in Harrisburg November 29 between representatives of sportsmens associations and clubs and the board of fish commissioners.

An amendment to the non-resident fishermen's license laws reducing the license fee from \$5 to \$2.50 was discussed as well as an amendment to the law governing fishing in the inland waters of the State, which the board now is preparing.

----Were you truly thankful?

REPORT FINDING OF MAYAN THRONE ROOM

Excavators Uncover Royal Relic in Buried City.

Advices received at Washington from the archeological expedition of the Carnegie institute to Yucatan say that the excavators at work on the ruins of Chicken Itza have penetrated to the throne of the king, perhaps the most magnificent spot within the columns of the buried chief city of the prehistoric Mayan empire.

The throne is a magnificent affair. thirteen feet wide, seven feet deep and three feet high. On the sloping sides are carved elaborately costumed warriors, weaving in and out among which are serpents, sacred to Kukulcan, principal god of the Itza. The throne was painted in deep red, warm yellow, brilliant blue and green.

The throne and council chamber were found in the northeast colonnade of the buried city. The excavators were guided in their work by four sculptured columns, the rest of the 48 which compose this colonnade being plain. The walls and plain columns were painted with frescoes in bright colors, now almost entirely destroyed. The floors were of hard lime plaster, painted a rich red. Around the back and side walls runs a deep, broad bench with sloping back, where perhaps the Itzan dignitaries, priests and councilors sat in solemn deliberation with the king seated on his throne.

Another very important discovery has been the outer wall of the colonnade with its sculptural decorations uninjured, in position at the southwest corner. This shows the original height of the building to have been 191/4 feet. Around the top of the building there had been a sculptured cornice. Below this there were two great, grotesque human heads with square eye sockets, curling noses, filed teeth set in grinning mouths, and square earrings. These are representations of none less than Kukulcar himself. Below is another cornice.

Life in Chicken Itza, however, was not entirely one of grotesque reverence to Kukulcan. The Carnegie institute excavators announce the uncovering of a ball court just north of the throne location in which a game similar to the American basketball was played. The game, which was introduced by the Toltec-Aztec conquerors of the city, had for its object the driving of a solid rubber ball through a ring fastened in the side of the wall. The court just uncovered is the third to be discovered in the "New" Mayan empire.

The game was known as "tlachtli." The hole through the ring being perpendicular to the wall, it was necessary to stand very close to the wall and throw the ball practically parallel to the axis of the wall. The ball would not be thrown directly with the hand, but had to be struck with the elbow wrist or hip. The players wore leather pads on these parts to make the rubber ball bound from them more easily.

The winning shot was so difficult and so seldom made, that, according to another rule of the game, the lucky player had forfeited to him all the clothing of the spectators.

At the court of Montezuma, where the game first was witnessed by the Spaniards, high stakes were wagered on the game by the Aztec noblesquills filled with gold dust, estates, even liberty, the bettors becoming slaves if they lost. It is notable that from the balls used in this game the Spaniards gained their first conception of rubber. The excavating work has been

orought to an end for the year, due to the rainy season, which prevents any operations for the greater part of the

An Example

A Methodist minister on Michigan avenue presents a concrete example of the contagion of marriage. He tells of a couple last week who decided to become married after they had seen a wedding party emerge from his church. They were walking along the street, the minister says, and were watching the members of the party leaving the church. A hasty consultation was held, a marriage license was obtained an hour later, and within three hours of the first wedding, the minister was asked to marry the couple.-Detroit News.

No More Invitations

I had been working for a concern for some time, and was often invited to the executive's home for dinner.

After dinner one evening, when we vere sitting in the library, he appeared with an enormous album, and brought it to me showing me a picture of his sister, the other one being his Cousin Kate.

Finally he said, "And this is my wife's first husband."

"My, what a peculiar looking per son!" I exclaimed. "But your wife never mentioned being married be-

"No!" he replied, "I happen to be ner first husband."—Chicago Tribune.

Happy Thought

even out in the shadows of Universal City, people do have the measles, and of course, Harriet didn't escape. But even sickness has its compensations, as on the night when her mother crept to the bedside and whispered: "Are you asleep, Harriet?"

"Yes," said Harriet, "I'm asleep, and the doctor said particularly that I wasn't to be waked up to have my medicine."-Los Angeles Times.

Advance Made During

Span of Four Lives In the eleventh month of his ninetythird year G. W. Baldwin, Yale, '53 wrote a letter to the secretary of the Yale Alumni fund on March 26 last, which contains a statement well worth reflection, says the Independent. Mr. Baldwin said:

"I have argued cases before Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts, who died at the age of eightyfive. He once said in my presence and hearing that he had talked with a man who had talked with Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower in

These four lives span the history of America from the landing of the pilgrims to the present. Peregrine White's father died in that first terrible winter at Plymouth; his mother's subsequent marriage to Governor Winslow was the first wedding of Europeans in New England. Peregrine himself lived to be eighty-four, remaining "vigorous and of comely aspect to the last," as one of his contemporaries delightfully described the original Mayflower de scendant.

Between the death of Peregrine White at Marshfield, Mass., in 1704. and the birth of Lemuel Shaw at Barnstable in 1781 stretch some forty miles and seventy-seven years. It is a pity that the chief justice did not identify the octogenarian who as a small child talked to the still comely Peregrine at Marshfield about 1703, and who in 1785 or thereabouts, himself nearing ninety, passed word of that meeting along to young Shaw at Barnstable. But though that ancient worthy is unidentified the incident is entirely credible.

A chain of only four lives connects the Mayflower and the giant dirigibles that cross in two days an ocean upon which the weary pilgrims were tossed for seventy-five days. The beginnings of America are thus brought intimate-

'y near. Yet it is even more significant to reflect that only the last of these four lives covers the transition from sail and horse to railroad, motorcar, airplane and dirigible. Chief Justice Shaw traveled no more swiftly in his youth than did Peregrine White. The competent industrialism of our day would be almost as foreign to one as to the other. The acceleration of civilization, as measured in human triumphs over time and space is seldom to be visualized so sharply as in this contrast.

Molasses as Fertilizer

Molasses is being used with rather sensational results as a fertilizer for sugar cane fields in the British island of Mauritius in the Indian ocean. Increases in yield of about nine tons an acre are recorded after molasses applications. The colonial department of agriculture has made a close study of the experiments and has arrived at a tentative explanation. When first applied the molasses partly sterilizes the soil, in consequence of which ordinary soil organisms are, for a timreduced in numbers while other organisms, notably molds, are stimulated. The nitrification of the soil is suspended and nitrates already in the soil disappear. When the effects of the molasses treatment wear off, nitrification is resumed at an enhanced rate, and apparently leads to an accumulation of nitrates at a time when they can best be utilized by the growing plant. Ammonia and nitrates are said to have a marked tendency to revert to insoluble forms in the soil of the island. Molasses does not increase the rate of nitrogen fixation in the soil.

Banana Fibre Pencils

Banana fibre is being experimented with by European pencil manufacturers as a substitute for the ordinary graphite. The fiber is first burned in retorts, crushed and then mixed with what is technically known as "binding" to give it a gluey consistency and to improve its marking qualities. The whole is then worked up into pulp by machinery, and when partly dry, is crushed again and forced through melds under considerable pressure. The rolls are then baked, cut into lengths and packed with great care in cast-iron crucibles and kept at red neat for two hours. After cooling gently the "leads" are ready for the wood.

Quite Likely

"Ah! What picturesque scenery you have here!" rhapsodized a motorist who had stopped for a drink of water. "How sublime are those hills! How-Great Scott! Look at that little boy playing with a revolver! Is it

"I reckon so," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge.

"My heavens! Don't you know that a child of that age hasn't sense enough to handle a loaded revolver, and-" "Aw, he's got as much sense about handling a weepin as I-yaw-w-wn!have."-Kansas City Star.

"Sleepy" Schools

The establishment of a school for sleepy children who seem unable to keep awake in their classrooms is being discussed by the London county council education committee. school would be given special ventilation and the lessons would be taught in a way to "awaken" interest in the somnolent children.

Soldiers Carry Umbrellas

About 8,500 Chinese umbrellas were shipped from Peking for the use of the Kiangsu soldiers in the fighting in the Shanghai district. Witnesses say that one soldier digs trenches while another holds an umbrella over him, and marching soldiers, in couples, take turns at carrying umbrellas.

BISHOP MADE CHIEF OF AFRICAN TRIBE

High Honor Conferred on Missionary-Explorer.

Bishop Overs of Liberia, who, as a young missionary explorer entered African forests where the face of a white man had never before been seen, and for 30 years braved the perils and hardships of life among the savages, while a guest at Hotel Pennsylvania. New York, recently related the story of how he was once made a chieftain by a tribe of Africans, says the New York Times.

"Few white men in all time have experienced the ceremony and received the honor of African chieftainship," said Bishop Overs. "Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer, was made an African chief, and a member of the British parliament was made a chief, because of what he had done for the African in England. But certainly I never anticipated that the honor would come to me.

"One morning 1 received a call from the king to appear before the council of chiefs. When I went to answer the call I found the king seated on his throne dressed in his gaudiest costume, and the chiefs around also in gala at

"I was taken to a box in front of the throne. The king then told me how much the chiefs and the people appreciated what we had done for them, and the only thing in the way of reward that they could give me was the honor of chieftainship. They told me that if would express my willingness to be made a chief they would confer this honor upon me.

"I had not the slightest idea of wha: at means to be an African chief or of the ceremonies through which I would have to pass, but I determined that as I had taken so many chances in Africa, and had come through all right, I would accept the offer.

"One of the ceremonies through which I passed was the ceremony of blood brotherhood. Blood was taken from my arm and also from the arm of the king. In a most impressive manner and with much ritualistic ceremony the blood was mixed, and thus the white man was made a blood brother to the African.

"In another ceremony the green iquid from an herb was sprinkled on the head and face of the king and each chief, and was then sprinkled over my head and face. The king explained that this green liquid was known for its healing qualities and said that its use was to impress the white man that as a chief he must always be a healer of wounds and a settler of disputes.

'After various other symbolic cere nonies a scarf, stamped with the mixed blood of the king and the white man and sprinkled with the liquids they had used in the various ceremonies, was placed upon my head and finally taken a recipe for a muffin, made with these off and placed on my left shoulder, two ideal reducing foods: where it is always worn by the chiefs.

"So I was made chief of the tribe and, as such, a man of power among them. I was listened to with a great deal more deference when I preached a sermon, or addressed a meeting or sat as a chief in council. I took advantage of every opportunity in bringing all the tribe in touch with the higher things of life."

Many Cows in Cities We have all come to believe that

he cows are all in the country and that they have no city cousins, in spite of the fact that any day Washingtonians can see one of the finest herds of Holsteins in the world grazing in the Soldiers' Home pastures, says the Washington Star. As a mater of fact, there are 1,200,000 "city" cows in the United States, as against 25,556,000 "country" cows, according to a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture. The combined production of the "city" cows and the "country" cows in the United States last year was 110,000,000,000 pounds of whole milk, or an average production a cow of 4,260 pounds. The effect of city life on the produc ing capacity of a cow is not shown.

Requirements for Culture

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, prestdent of Columbia university, outlined five traits that distinguish a man of culture. They are, in condensed version: Correct use of the mother tongue; refined and gentle manners; sound standards of appreciation of beauty; power and habit of reflection and efficiency or the power to do. To these requirements for the cultured man, an European woman educator has added, to make the "complete woman," the following: Cultivation of a lively imagination, untiring energy and wholehearted devotion to an ideal, idea or a

Service Without Blemish

Manuel Astorga Y. Soperinas, chief of the claims department of the United Railways of Havana, recently completed 30 years of service with the company without being absent a single day. As a reward, three months' leave with pay was granted him, and he and his wife have gone to England to place their son in school. Senor Astorga, a Cuban, started in March, 1884, as a clerk when fourteen years old. He will be pensioned when he becomes fifty years of age.

This Parrot a Songster

A parrot, belonging to Mrs. C. H. Williams of San Antonio, Texas, sings the complete choruses of both "Tipperary" and "Silver Threads Among the Gold.' For variation he whistles the tunes after singing the words.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. Whatever I have tried to do in life, I have tried with all my heart to do well; whatever I have devoted myself to, I have devoted myself to completely; in great aims and in small, I have always been thoroughly in earnest .- Dickens.

The world is full of people yearning for the slender lines of youth, who torture themselves unnecessarily in their quest of new waistlines for old. Especially popular as a reducing measure is the starvation regime. Effectual, perhaps, but purposeless and stupid. Why suffer the pangs of hunger when the garden produces foods which nourish yet fatten not?

It is important to know which foods. contain these vital elements necessary to sustain the proper degree of health. One should count it small victory were the loss of weight attended with accompanying loss of health. All too often the cup of tea and toast diet produces just this unhappy result. If one possesses the will power to sacrifice, why not direct this resolution intelligently? Learn something about the food you eat. It is a fascinating study. There is lettuce, for instance. Properly served, crisp and cold, this is an ideal food to include in your reducing diet. It contains the vitamines and minerals so necessary to our wellbeing, yet is not a fuel food. The chief objection to an abundance of lettuce in the diet is that it is considered unpalatable without the addition of a rich dressing, such as mayonnaise. All is lost, however, if you persist in including this dressng in your diet, for mayonnaise is composed largely of olive oil, which is a highly fattening food. You cannot judge the effect of food upon the system by its appearance.

You would be appalled were you forced to consume a large dish of po-tatoes, yet one ounce of olive oil will equal a pound of potatoes. "Let joy be unconfined," we have with us in all its glory a dressing as soul-satisfying as mayonnaise ever dared to be, with none of its baleful effect. You may mix this at home at small expense, or it may be purchased at the corner grocery—manufactured especially for fat folks. The main composition of this delightful product is a mineral oil. You could eat a gallon of this, were you physically able, without adding weight to your overburdened Combined with the usual ingredients, the non-fattening salad dressing equals in taste any mayon-

naise manufactured. This dressing is useful for another purpose also. Most obese persons are habitually constipated. In nine cases out of ten this condition is relieved and frequently cured by this addition to the diet. There is one distressing drawback to the use of mineral oils. In some instances there is an embarrassing after-result. This, however, may be entirely overcome by the use of bran. Threfore, eat bran, as it is or prepared as a mush for your morn-

ing cereal. There are other leafy foods which the non-fattening dressing renders more palatable. Spinach and cabbage may be served with this dressing or with plain mineral oil. Following is

os of whole wheat flour, one cup of bran, one egg, two ounces of mineral oil, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Mix the baking powder with the flour, work in the mineral oil as you would for biscuit dough-add egg, well beaten, and enough water to render the batter soft enough to pour slowly from the spoon. Bake as other muffins.

Salt meat should be put into cold water, while fresh meat should be put into boiling water. One exception, however, is when making soup. the fresh meat should be put into cold water and brought very slowly to a boil. Allow 20 minutes for boiling each pound of fresh meat and 25 minutes for each pound of salt.

Velvet washed in gasoline and allowed to dry in a minute, then ironed with a fairly hot iron, is almost as good as new.

Heavy twine dipped and cooled in hot paraffine makes excellent tapers for gas lights.

Where once the small boy was un-comfortably "dressed up" and had to grow strong and tall despite his clothes, now he is comfortable and free in clothes that are no hindrance to the active play and exercise he should enjoy.

The present general and the coming universal enjoyment of the equality of the sexes is manifested in many examples of wearing apparel for growing children, in the same beautifully simple lines, the same colors and fabrics, shoes, hats and other accessories of the same general character, and this is as it should be.

An innovation of the moment in modes for little ones is brother and sister suits developed quite alike in matching flannel or jersey cloth, fashioned on simple and almost identical loomers and blouse lines.

Not only are the everyday clothes of children fashioned on the lines of ideal simplicity, but best clothes, dress-up clothes, in which children so generally delight since they are naturally hospitable and love special occasions that change the daily routine into hours of adventure, are modeled with equal regard for the practical comfort of mind and body that bespeaks real beauty and usefulness

While velvets, silks, georgettes, lace, net and fine sheer linens are extensively employed for best cloths, little or no embellishment is noted, and when trimming is used it is simple motifs of embroidery, a sparing use of ribbon, old-fashioned ruching, or narrow lace.

A fabric that is in high favor for general wear and lovely enough for special occasion clothes is printed sateen with a sheen like silk that washing does not destroy and that comes in all the exquisite colorings that are so appropriate for children's

Knitted scarfs of silk, done in the Swiss fashion of broad stripes horizontally placed and narrow stripes knitted lengthwise, are suitable gifts at the holiday season.