ades, hand weaving, the industry which made New England famous, has again come into its own. To-day the descendants of our pilgrim fathers are turning out more hand-woven linen, silk and wool goods than any other section of the United States and are keeping up a hot pace in the race against other corners of the world in the industry.

To own a rug, a table cover or a curtain on which the maker has expended his ideas and personality is a pleasure quite distinct from gazing at a machine-made article which can be duplicated in any one of a dozen stores. And the fascination of fashioning things with the hands, especially essentials of the household or articles that add a refining touch to a commonplace service, has led many women to abandon china painting and fancy work for the more active work of the same year one of

setts who make no attempt to market their wares a good many have found weaving an attractive commercial proposition. Many of these have enrolled themselves in the Arts and Crafts association. For them, rag carpet weaving provides the most direct method of securing remuneration for their work. Rugs of this sort are always In demand, and there is ample room for the exercise of taste in developing simple patterns and In the variation of colors.

Most of the rugs are woven with a grayish background. For the piazza and the summer home there are lighter patterns, soft blends which will absorb the sunshine or brighten up the tedium of a drizzly day. For these it is necessary to use white new rags in the warp and alternating cords of pink or blue

The simplicity of these floor coverings affects one with a strange sense of relief which may be inexplicable at first. It is the sense of contrast with intricate machine-made designs which are often as confusing as the rattle of the steel tentacled machines that made them.

Some of these rugs are made in Boston, but most of them come from outside towns. Deerfield, Marblehead, Hingham and Lynn are regular stations of supply. In Central square, Cambridge, the Massachusetts commission for the blind has an established factory where men weave rugs.

In 1904 the experiment of blind weavers was first tried. They have proved in less than four years that their work can rank with that done by anyone. Without prejudice, buyers are agreed to this, and in many cases they insist that the work is not only as good, but superior. Of course the rugs are made under the supervision of seeing people, who select colors and distribute the materials.

An expert supervisor with the use of his eyes first teaches the mechanism to the blind pupil, who memorizes everything by a numerical system. After he has mastered all the movements, he soon can acquire the technicalities of pattern weaving.

By "numerical system" is meant the numbering of each thread, as well as the arrangement of the materials near the loom, so that once the position is memorized no sight aid is required to locate any color. From triangles and circles progress is made to the more intricate patterns. For some of these a raised proof of the design is hung above the loom. By touching it with the fingers the pattern is reproduced on the cloth.

The proficiency shown by the sightless weavers has eliminated the question of their ability to execute the work. The question remains: Where shall they market their wares?

This problem is solving itself, for the number of people who buy hand-wrought articles is rapid-Ay increasing. When Charles F. Campbell, superintendent of the industrial department of the Massachusetts commission for the blind, was asked where the department disposed of their output, he turned up the label of the package he was tying. It was addressed to Detroit, Mich.

"We have shipped stuff to Duluth and San Francisco," he added; "so you see the folks out west aren't going to be distanced in this new twist

Many of Their Sayings in Common

Use Have Real Wit.

FABRIC ON A SWEEDISH LOOM

the aesthetic race has taken.'

It is the boast of the blind workers that the curtains they submitted for the Massachusetts building at the Jamestown exhibition were selected. The design is rather intricate, representing a series of Indians paddling their canoes across the border.

Rug weaving was a secondary development with the blind school. In July, 1904, they first started a girl weaving art fabrics. In October the men was tried on a

In the mechanical part of the task the workers became as adroit as if they had the use of their eyes. In conscientiousness they excel. Some of the operatives have become so ambitious that they conceive patterns which they wish

to work on and are absorbed in the discussion of the shades of color which they feel they are

The looms are much the same that grandmother's mother knew. The size has been somewhat reduced, but the principle has not altered any. In fact, looms in all countries as far back as they can be traced, have the same mechanical devices that are ingeniously elaborated to-day in the high power carpet factories.

Weaving, no doubt, originated when some primeval creature plaited his or her hair, and then tried crossing three strands of heavy grass one over the other. From mats and baskets came the idea of interlacing wool threads, and so cloth was invented. Weaving, in some form or other, is one of the earliest signs of civilization.

It might be argued that weaving is not an evidence of the advancement of intellectuality. The wonderful shawls which come from the far east, and which we are quite unable to imitate, are made by a peasant populace. And whoever has turned over pictures illustrating the manufacture. of Turkish and Persian rugs is as much impressed by the uncouthness of the makers as by the symmetry and imagination of the designs.

Crossing the Great Divide of this continent, the Navajo and Moji Indians and the Mexican blanket weavers to the south, are not leaders of intellectual thought, though they have established blanket weaving as an industrial art. The old squaws are more wrinkled than winsome. This isn't the fault of the weaving, however, and there is no gainsaying that rugs and tapestries and draperies and all the other products of the loom into which individuality is woven, have a reactionary effect on daily life.

In Hingham, ardent handicraftsmen not long ago discovered an old colonial loom lurking in the recesses of a garret. It was dragged forth and restrung, and now it is back at work again.

Here, too, Swedish linen weaving is done, for at Hingham the industrial arts flourish. Linens for dresses, toweling, sheeting and table covers are woven on the Swedish loom.

The process of preparation requires almost as much time and skill as the weaving itself. To warp the skeins of linen is the first step. This is done by arranging all the threads in even lengths on a device somewhat like a turnstile. which spins around, carrying them from top to bottom and back again. Thus the threads are measured off accurately, while, by means of pegs, they are twisted into a figure eight shape. With this device as many threads as 1,000 to a yard wide material may be kept from tangling. A frame with teeth in it, like a big wooden comb.



WINDING THE THREADS ON A

response to a local condition. Pupils attend the school whose homes are in remote parts of the mountains. During the winter time, it is impossible for women living in these districts to penetrate to any towns. Isolated as they are, it is essential that they have some rather active occupation, and, rug weaving having survived among the mountain whites, it was accepted as the happy solution.

The threads are thus

spaced accurately and

then made taut by being

stretched to the front

beam, and the weaver is

ready to start the cross

In introducing variegat-

ed shades, every other

thread can be raised by

pressing a pedal, and the

shuttle is thrown through

by hand, the operator

choosing the threads to

In embroidery work the

figure is woven onto the

fabric. Swedish linen fur-

nishes a particularly ef-

threads are not closely

woven, and yet there is a

firm appearance about a

well turned piece which

leaves no suggestion of

haphazard mesh work. It

is interesting to note, in

connection with rag rug

weaving, that Berea col-

lege in Berea, Ky., has in-

troduced a rug weaving

course into its industrial

curriculum. This is in

threads.

be crossed.

Already some of these rugs have found their way to Boston, and the industry promises to become popular through the Tennessee mountains. In the mountain fastnesses they are still making those wonderful old bed spreads and table covers which are prized as heirlooms in a few New England homes.

The colonial atmosphere which permeates the town of Deerfield fosters the zeal of the laborers, who devote themselves to the simple industries of earlier days. From Deerfield come specially attractive blue and white woven rugs and exquisite needle work. Here, also, they dye their own materials in indigo, madder and fustic shades. Journeying down one of the honeysuckle lanes one may hear through the workroom window the whack, whack sound of the reed as it presses the weaving firmly down.

## QUEER IDEAS ABOUT FOOD.

Slowly but surely modern enlightenment is relegating to oblivion the foolish and often costly super- formed a good amount of bone and easily injured by excessive corn feedstitions which have been passed down from cen- muscle for framework, and are in a ing. tury to century. Of those, however, that linger is condition to fatten rather than to the superstition about the spilling of salt and the grow. Those that have been grown on arranged showing approximately the sure coming of ill luck-the result of the painting pasture are better fitted for the work number of days required to hog off of a celebrated picture which showed that Judas, at than those that have been confined an acre of corn yielding various the Last Supper, sat before an overturned salt cel- in pens, as they are more active, and amounts in order to enable the feeder lar. Then there is the idea against thirteen at table have had more experience in gathering to judge as to the acreage of corn he because there were Christ and his twelve apos- food for themselves. They, therefore, will need to inclose at a time for his tles around that board in the upper room at the eat corn more readily and require less pigs. supper which was followed so soon by our Lord's amounts of expensive mill feed. Shoats | Comfort is highly essential to the death, and that of Judas, too.

In some European countries ill luck is said to about 1.4 pounds daily. In 60 to 70 while they are out in the fields shelter follow the person who stirs any liquid in a pan from days of feeding they should gain ap- of some sort must be provided for east to west. In Scotland persons when baking oat- proximately 92 pounds. cakes break a piece off and throw it in the fire to appease evil agencies. Still another custom in that pounds almost always bring good land is to make a birthday cake with nine knobs, prices. It is not unreasonable then then of nine of the assembled company, when the cake to expect to start with pigs that weigh comes hot out of the oven, each breaks one knob from 110 to 140 pounds. If farrowed birds. Any of the well known lice off, and throwing it behind him says: "This I give

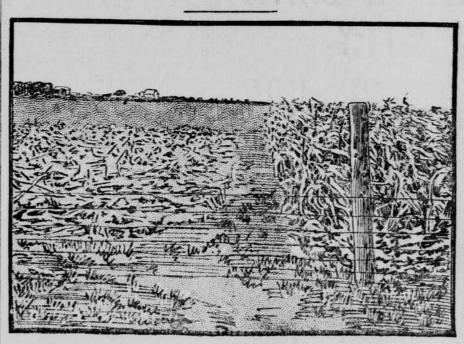
to Thee, Fox, Eagle, Wolf," etc. In some countries it is considered unlucky to give a mince pie to a guest-it should be asked for. Likewise, a mince pie should never be cut with a knife, but held whole with the fingers and eaten that way. Also to eat as many mince pies as possible at as many different houses before Christmas, it is believed, will insure so many happy months for the common method of feeding.

tomer: "You no pay? Then you paper | rich son who quickly spends his fa- off from the surface of the crystals, | une.

ther's money we call a rocket which which may be examined in such a way goes off at once. We say of you rich as to detect these colors before they Americans who send money to heath- are mingled together to give the eye

## AN ECONOMICAL PLAN

Helps to Solve the Farm Labor Problem. - By D. A. Gaumnitz, M. S., Agr., Minnesota.



Portion of a Corn Field That Has Been Hogged Off. On the Right May Be Seen the Standing Corn Before the Hogs Are Turned In.

Note.-Pigs should not be on one field for more than 20 days, and better if only

The variety of corn usually grown in | field. Enough can thus be taken out a locality is the proper kind to grow at a time to last for two or three days. for hogging off purposes, since it is There are no definite data at hand to probably the best adapted to the local- determine just how large an area it is ity and gives the largest yield. How- advisable to allow hogs at one time in ever, getting an early start in the fat | feeding off corn. Results at the Mintening process is very advantageous, nesota station show that where it took and it sometimes happens when pas- the hogs 20 days to clean up a field ture supplies are short or the early of corn they did not make as good sale of hogs is desirable, that such a gains during the latter part of the variety does not mature early enough. period as during the earlier part. Some To be prepared for such conditions, it farmers who have tried it claim that is well to grow a sufficient amount of as good results are obtained by turnsweet corn or early maturing flint corn ing into the whole field at once as to tide over until the field corn is by fencing into lots. This is a matter ready for use. No more than is suf- to be settled largely by circumstances ficient for early fall feeding should be such as the price of labor, the shape grown since it costs just as much to of the fields, the cost to fence them,

Showing Approximately the Number of Days Required to Hog Off an Acre of Corn by a Given Number of Pigs Weig hing 125 Pounds.

	9 0	WITH CORN SHRUNK TO JAN. 1, and YIELDING:								
	Average weight of Pigs	30 bu. per acre	35 bu. per acre	40 bu. per acre	45 bu. per acre	50 bu. per acre	55 bu. per acre	60 bu. per acre	65 bu. per acre	70 bu. per acre
	Lbs.	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
Will keep 10 Hogs	125	22.5	26.2	30.0	33.7	37.5	41.2	45.0	48.7	52.5
Will keep 20 Hogs	125	11.2	13.1	15.0	16.8	18.7	20.6	22.5	24.3	26.2
Will keep 30 Hogs	125	7.5	8.7	10.0	11.2	12.5	13.7	15.0	16.2	17.5
Will keep 40 Hogs	125	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.4	9.3	10.3	11.2	13.2	14.1
Will keep 50 Hogs	125	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.5
Will keep 60 Hogs	125	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.7
Will keep 70 Hogs	125	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.5
Will keep 80 Hogs	125	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.5

grow these varieties as it does the and particularly the soil and climatic her up again, mamma; wind her up dent and they yield much less. Flint conditions. Where there is much rain | again! corn is preferable to sweet corn for and the soil is sticky the areas should fective background for this sort of work, for the corn is preferable to sweet corn for and the soil is sticky the areas should hogs, and field feeding of flint corn probably be limited so that they can gives better results than where be cleaned up in 20 days or less. Where husked and fed after the corn has there is but little rain, and the soil is

ing flint and other early varieties of corn beyond that which they can concorn has been the difficulty of harvest- sume before the end of the season. If ing them. Feeding them off with live by mismanagement or accident any stock eliminates this objection, and it part of a field is left unfinished brood and utilized more extensively.

sandy or gravelly, there is perhaps no One of the great objections in grow- good reason for limiting the amount of

would seem that they might be grown sows or stock hogs may advantageousis be used to clean it up, and if the Pigs weighing from 100 to 140 amount is large, then they should be pounds are best suited for field feed- turned in for only a short period at a ing since they have at that weight time, as their breeding qualities are



A Corn Field That Was Hogged Off in the Fall, Then Disked Twice and Harrowed Once the Following Spring.

of this weight may be expected to gain growth and well-being of pigs; and

Hogs weighing from 200 to 240 weights by September 10.

Old brood sows that are thin in flesh fatten up very quickly when turned into a field. A few weeks on early varieties of corn will usually permit the lice. It is said that any kind of such sows to be marketed early or before it would be possible following the

While eating corn in the field hogs require a great deal of clear water. They grow and thrive better when they have it, and some means of supplying it to them fresh, and in large stone boat or other conveyance to the senie poisons.

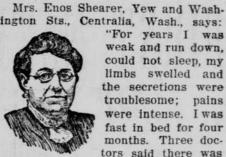
For convenience, a table has been

taem.

Kerosene for Head Lice .- A reader wants to know what is the very best mixture to destroy head lice on old in early April, pigs will make these killers will do the work. If these cannot be secured use kerosene and lard. Rub this well into the roots of the feathers and it will be only a short time till the bird will be free from oil is death to lice. This statement is verified by the fact that the duck is rarely if ever bothered with lice, because there is naturally a great deal

of oil on its skin. Poisoning Insect Pests.-Insects quantities, must be provided. When in that chew the foliage may be poisoned the field, hogs do not come up and by applying the poison so that it is drink in droves as they do in the taken into the insect's stomach, while yards; therefore, it is necessary to those that pierce the stems and leaves keep water before them continually. must be poisoned from the outside When fields adjacent to the farmstead | The arsenic compounds, like paris are used, hogs can be brought up to green, should be used in combating the yards and watered or fed slop as the leaf chewers, while soap suds and usual; where fields remote from the coal oil are the most popular in fight farmstead are used, the simplest way ing the plant and leaf suckers. Where is to fill several barrels or casks with a less violent poison is needed, hele water and haul them by team on a bore may be used instead of the arBED-BOUND FOR MONTHS.

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.



were intense. I was fast in bed for four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me, and I was given up

to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better, and in a few weeks was about the house. well and strong again." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. MORE USED TO SELLING PINS



Absent-Minded Clerk (who has been transferred from notion department) -So. you'll take this piano. Shall I send it, or will you take it with you?

For and Against.

A Philadelphia lawyer, retained as counsel for the defense in a murder trial, tells of the difficulties in getting together a jury.

"Counsel were endeavoring," says this lawyer, "to elicit from the various prospective jurors their views con-

cerning the death penalty. "One man to whom the question was put, 'Are you against the infliction of the death penalty?' replied, 'No, sir.'

'What is your business?' he was asked. 'I am a butcher,' he replied. "When the same question was put to the next man he answered that he was against the death penalty.

"'What is your business?' "'Life insurance,' said he."

The Revolving Cat. Little Susie has always been deeply interested in mechanical toys, and numbers several among her choicest possessions. Recently the family cat, having apparently eaten something which disagreed with her, began a mad race around the room, leaping chairs, diving under sofas and turning somersaults. Susie's mother, much frightened, seized her small daughter and mounted a convenient table. But Susie remained unscared. Clapping her hands in glee, she shouted, "Wind

## Swadeshi.

In the sense in which Sir William Harcourt remarked "We are all socialists now," it may be said that all Anglo-Indians are believers in Swadeshi While all reasonable Anglo-Indians deprecate the senseless agitation and the unsound economics of the extremist advocates of Swadeshi principles. they are all anxious to assist that natural development of indigenous in dustries and the creation of new ones upon which the future prosperity of the country so largely depends .- Pioneer Mail.

Had Been Attended To.

An Italian went up to the civil service commissioners' rooms in the federal building the other day to be examined for a laborer's position. He answered most of the questions correctly. Finally they asked him if he had ever been naturalized. He seemed a bit puzzled, but at last his face lighted up.

"Ah, I know whata you mean. Scratcha de arm. Yes, lasta week."-Philadelphia Ledger.

## DROPPED COFFEE

Doctor Gains 20 Pounds on Postum. A physician of Wash., D. C., says of

his coffee experience: "For years I suffered with periodical

headaches which grew more frequent until they became almost constant. So severe were they that sometimes I was almost frantic. I was sallow, constipated, irritable, sleepless; my memory was poor, I trembled and my thoughts were often confused.

"My wife, in her wisdom, believed coffee was responsible for these ills and urged me to drop it. I tried many times to do so, but was its slave.

"Finally Wife bought a package of Postum, and persuaded me to try it, but she made it same as ordinary coffee and I was disgusted with the taste. (I make this emphatic because I fear many others have had the same experience.) She was distressed at her failure and we carefully read the directions, made it right, boiled it full 15 minutes after boiling commenced. and with good cream and sugar. I liked it-it invigorated and seemed to nourish me.

"This was about a year ago. Now I have no headaches, am not sallow, sleeplessness and irritability are gone, my brain clear and my head steady. I have gained 20 lbs. and feel I am a

"I do not hesitate to give Postum due credit. Of course dropping coffee was the main thing, but I had dropped it before, using chocolate, cocoa and other things to no purpose.

"Postum not only seemed to act as an invigorant, but as an article of nourishment, giving me the needed phosphates and albumens. This is no imaginary tale. It can be substantiated by my wife and her sister, who both changed to Postum and are hearty women of about 70.

"I write this for the information and encouragement of others, and with a feeling of gratitude to the inventor of

Postum. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-

ville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

mon Chinaman who has some of the himself, what Americans call 'stuck wit of Mr. Wu. One such has a laun- up,' we compare to a rat falling into dry in Lexington avenue, not far from a scale and weighing itself. When a Twenty-third street. The other day I Chinaman overdoes a thing we say he all the elementary colors are blended heard him yell at a recalcitrant cus- is a hunchback making a bow. The together in the radiance that is thrown white light consists.—Chicago Trib-

Chinaman Can Be Sarcastic

Once in a while you meet a com- ed: "When a man is very proud & York Press.

tiger!" I asked what he meant by a ens by missionaries and neglect their the impression of whiteness. "paper tiger," and he replied: "Oh, in family at home: 'They hang their China a paper tiger is blackguard who lantern on a pole, which is seen from Why Snow Is White.

blows much but is harmless." He add- afar, but gives no light below."-New | tity of air which is left among the The reason that snow is white ts that | These minute crystals and prisms re-

The whiteness of the snow is also in some degree referable to the quanfrozen particles. Considerably more than a thousand distinct forms of snow crystals have been enumerated flect all the compound rays of which

and emotional ... samely when they are | go to the Catskills or White mountains | 1 mean one accepted min in a second. . part.