

## Of Interest to Women

### TAPESTRY WEAVING AT HOME

#### Ancient Craft Now Staging Return Engagement

As is the case with many crafts in these days of mass production, weaving, which used to be as common as knitting is today, has almost fallen into disuse. Tapestry weaving as an occupation is both simple and fascinating, ornamental and useful, and many things, such as chair covers and seats, cushion covers, kettle holders, mats, rugs, work-bags and hand-bags, drapings and furnishings can be woven for home use, for gifts, and for sale. Looms for the different articles can be made out of almost anything that will keep the warp threads taut, from a piece of stiff cardboard, to frames suitable for larger and more elaborate work.

All weaving is a process of interlacing two different sets of threads at right-angles to each other, the foundation or fixed threads being called the warp, and the woven threads the weft.

The highest developments in weaving manufacture has grown out of this simple process, and it is important that this industry should keep in touch with its handwork origin, for from it has grown all later developments and inventions, and it still sets the standard for the industry it has produced. The late Professor Lethaby at one time Principal of the Royal College of Art, London, whose breadth of vision, gentleness, balance and good taste were known to a wide circle of friends and students, said: "It seems essential that the handicraft itself should be preserved as a means of keeping the ideal of sound workmanship, fine skill and inventiveness alive; and further as a method of production which is interesting in itself and does not require great capital or elaborate machinery."

Handwork can never supply the multitudinous needs of great populations, but there is still room, even from a commercial point of view, for the special productions of handicraft of excellent quality of design and

workmanship. This difference and superiority extends, in a very marked degree, to the durability of hand weaving which continues to give joy and satisfaction as long as the threads hang together.

In tapestry weaving the warp threads are kept taut, and the weft, or woven threads are pressed close together as the work proceeds, so that only the weft threads show in the finished article. This fact accounts for the beautiful designs in old tapestries, and gives unlimited scope for present day patterns.

The following is an outline of the method of making the tapestry for a chair seat, and for all similar work. The process for the bag, or other type of work, is practically the same except for the difference in the size of the frames used, and in the fineness of the work.

#### Making the Frame

Get a plain open wooden frame or canvas stretcher, about two feet by two feet six inches, longer or shorter according to what is required.

On the two shorter ends of the frame cut a series of notches or grooves, one third of an inch apart. For finer work, such as a bag, the notches would need to be closer together, about one-tenth inch apart.

Drive a nail or screw firmly into the side of the middle of each long side of the frame, leaving about one and a half inches protruding to act as a pivot upon which the frame can be turned over and over when resting upon the backs of two chairs. This is a convenient way of winding the warp on to the frame.

#### A Warp of Flaxen Cord

For fairly fine work a warp of thin flaxen cord or tightly twisted thread should be used. For coarser work stouter string or cord, or two strands of finer thread is required. Two strands of finer thread will be found to be flatter than one strand of thicker thread and therefore will give a smoother look to the finished work.

Fasten one end of the thread to the outermost groove required for the proposed work, and wind the warp on the frame until the desired width is attained. The outside warp threads should be double to give extra strength to the selvage, this helps to prevent the edges being drawn in as the weaving proceeds. For the same reason it is also a good plan to tie the edges to the sides of the frame with loops of string at frequent intervals.

Having wound the warp, pass a thin lath of wood under and over the string on one side of the frame, as in weaving. Push the lath as close to the top of the frame as possible, fixing it in position with a couple of nails driven into the sides of the frame just underneath the lath. Now take another lath and weave it in and out of the same threads, and push it as close to the bottom of the frame as possible, fix-

## HUNGARY'S BACK COUNTRY PEASANTS AWARE OF WORLD'S SHARP CORNERS

DEBRECEN, Hungary, August 15—While gay Budapest lives in a world of glittering unreality, its parliamentary deputies challenging the premier or their colleagues to duels with rapiers, sabers and pistols, the Hungarian peasants of the back country never cease to be aware of the sharp corners of their dusty world.

A square named after Calvin, the Protestant reformer, tells the story. This town is the heart of protestantism and life revolves around the Great Church, a huge, simple, unattractive building with nine clock faces that stands at the head of Main Street. This Monday morning 200 Khaki soldiers, lads with heavy ruddy features and thick limbs, are shouting hymns in this church in celebration of the Whitsun holidays. Later much of the town will parade in and around the church.

Last night there was another sort of parade and in no way religious. As in so many European towns, so too here, at dusk the populace strolls up and down the main street. Some take seats in the sidewalk cafes consuming beer and the local tokaji wine well weakened with carbonated water.

#### STROLLS WITH DIGNITY

Slowly and with dignity they stroll. Men take off their hats with wide vigorous marks of respect, while some of the country women have removed shoes and stockings and seek freedom and ease they are so accustomed to in their own open fields.

The smart and brilliantly colored uniforms of the soldiers you find in Budapest are lacking here. The lower ranks here predominate, while in Budapest nobody seems to be a buck private, a corporal or a sergeant any more. Dull khaki, badly tailored, ill fitted are these uniforms. Those wearing them seem unaccustomed to wearing shoes, and when they salute they hold the hand parallel to the body and not at right angles as in the American army. The soldiers are peasants in uniform and still seem Men take off their hats with a little bewildered at the change from country to town barrack-room life.

Those with the long side lock of hair, sometimes curled in a corkscrew, sometimes knotted, are orthodox Jews from Galicia, now Polish territory. Every so often local police raid their homes to detect them for illegal entry into Hungary, but the close family system defeats the ends of the police for the deportees drift back again and are soon lost or sheltered among their friends. They also join the evening parade.

#### POLICE ARE GRACEFUL

Police in black uniforms wear white gloves and long swords and di-

rect traffic with the graceful movements of orchestra leaders. Horses and buggy predominate and you may hire one of these vehicles complete with plumed hatted driver for the equivalent of 80 cents for three hours. The hire of an auto for the same period would cost you about seven dollars. You hire the buggy and after you have bought the driver a stein of draught beer he grows quite congenial and will read out the Magyar signs for you as you go down the street, which is not at all helpful though generous of him.

Mongol features are strongly in evidence for this is the country once overrun by the great Mongol conquerors. Public monuments, as in Budapest, are massive, though in stature the people themselves are short and wiry.

Judging by the roof tops every home in Debrecen and throughout the countryside boasts a radio where almost nightly radio listeners may pick up operas and gypsy music broadcast from Budapest, Bratislava or Vienna.

Four hours by fast train from Budapest, this town lies in the heart of the rich cattle and agricultural plain of Hungary. Flat as the proverbial billiard table, it resembles in physical appearance and in economic problems the American middle west. At the grade crossings stand horses and carriage and wagons, but seldom an automobile. Wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, fruit trees, sheep razor back hogs cattle and geese are to be seen as far as the horizon. Strasburg imports from here the goose liver for the pate de foie gras that costs so much before it reaches the Chicago dinner table.

When a youngster goes to school here with a girl friend he doesn't offer to carry her books in the best American tradition. Instead he offers to carry her shoes for her. Those men and women who wear shoes and stockings, to church on Sunday generally take them off after the service and walk home barefooted.

The soil is rich and loyalty to it burns deep, but the peasants and farmers are poor. But in a country, where poverty is no disgrace, they seem to be uniformly happy—at least they are uniformly charitable and hospitable.

#### NOTICE OF SALE

To Robert C. Jewett, of the Parish of Chipman in the County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, Licensed Engineer, and Nellie Jewett, his wife, and to all others whom it may in any wise concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in "The Property Act," Chapter 168, Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, 1927, and of the provisions contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of November, 1925, made between the said Robert C. Jewett and Nellie Jewett, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned Leon W. Cliffe, formerly of the City of Fredericton in the County of York and now of the Town of Presque Isle in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, of the second part, and duly recorded in York County Records in Book 197, pages 351-354, as number 78034, the twenty-third day of November, 1925, there will, for the purpose of obtaining payment of the monies secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, contrary to the provisions contained therein, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of August, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Town of Devon (formerly the Village of Gibson), and described as follows: Lot number five, so called, in the survey of the Winnifred Joutet property by A. G. Beckwith at Monckton point and lying between Lots No. 4 and No. 6, and described as follows: Beginning at low water mark on the northeasterly shore of the River Saint John in the southwesterly angle of lot number four, thence running along the side line of No. 4 south 85 degrees East by the Magnet of 1868 forty rods or to the rear line of the Block, thence south seventy degrees west four rods to lot number six (allotted to Alonzo Joutet) thence along the side line of Lot No. 6 north 85 degrees west forty rods or to the River Saint John at low water mark, and thence along the same in a northerly direction up stream to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less, excepting the land from the Highway Road to the River Saint John, formerly part of the said above described lot." Being the same lot of land conveyed by Harry H. Pickard and wife to Beverly R. Joutet, by deed bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D. 1897, and registered in York County Records in Book D-5, page 200, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1897, and devised by the last Will and Testament of the said Beverly R. Joutet to the said Julia Taylor, formerly Julia Joutet, widow of the said Beverly R. Joutet, and Murray Joutet, by Will bearing date the eighth day of July, A. D. 1899, and registered in York County Records in Book K-5, at page 12, the ninth day of August, A. D. 1899. And being the same lot of land conveyed by Julia Taylor and James Taylor, her husband, to the said Robert C. Jewett, by deed bearing date herewith.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated this 27th day of July, A. D. 1935.

LEON CLIFFE, Mortgagee

Mary C. King, Witness.

Hanson, Dougherty & West, Solicitors.

## Prince Michael Smokes His First Cigarette

BUCHAREST, Roumania, August 20—Crown Prince Michael, who is 13, has smoked his first cigarette and without the knowledge of his father, King Carol, the United Press learns from a witness.

Prince Michael, who enjoys the fame of having been a King, who was deposed by his father, has wanted to smoke for a long time, but never could get a chance.

An opportunity, too fleeting it later proved, came when he was travelling with his father through Bessarabia, recently. The royal coach had halted at Chisnau and the King was greeting his subjects from the window.

Michael saw his chance, went to the opposite window of the coach and lighted a cigarette, which he had extracted from his father's case the night before. He had just got it going well when one of the King's private detectives suddenly appeared on that side of the coach to make sure the King was protected.

Michael turned red when he saw the man and quickly tossed the cigarette out of the window. Whether the detective ever told his father is still a secret between father and son.

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In Bucharest it is known the young prince makes a hobby of collecting all types of cigarette lighters and match packets, especially the American variety, of which he has many hundreds.

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