
INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

DESIGNS IN CURRENT NEEDLEWORK MAGAZINES.

The revival of the cross-stitch could not have a stronger encouragement than the particularly beautiful design given in the January number of the *Modern Priscilla*. The color scheme, however, is rather heavy and lacks the daintiness which should belong to any table linen. For this use different tones of a color, such as blue or yellow, for example, seem better adapted.

The present popularity of both the cross-stitch and the filet crochet makes it of interest to note that the design for the one is generally adaptable to the other, border designs in cross-stitch being often very good for filet insertion.

In the embroidery collars on page 7 of the *January Priscilla*, the designs for the decoration are all well planned, particularly No. 13-1-13 and No. 13-1-16; but the collars with revers (Nos. 13-1-10, 13-1-11, 13-1-12, and 13-1-17) could be much improved in shape. The construction of any article should always be of primary importance.

In No. 13-1-10, the many points give an uncomfortable look to the whole; the very sharp points of No. 13-1-11 are out of harmony with the curve, and the revers of the other two have an ungraceful relation with the collar part.

The centerpiece on page 8, as well as the embroideries on page 9 and the crochet on page 10, are quite attractive.

The designs on page 14 are commonplace with the exception of the bag, No. 13-1-14, which is well planned and very attractive.

The Battenberg lace on page 19 is a beautiful piece of work. Some of the motifs given here could be

rearranged for a candle shade to be worked in abaca braid and fiber or for a hat brim in the same medium.

The designs for the doilies on page 20 are acceptable with the exception of No. 13-1-17, in which the arrangement of the flower stems is poor; the edge, however, is quite pleasing and with a rearrangement of the stems the whole might be good.

In the "Fancy Work Album" of the *Paris Journal* for December the washstand set on the cover shows very poor design in ornamentation and also in the shape of the long doilies, the latter being very ungraceful.

The articles on page 1 are well planned, but the book cover and picture frame would be improved if the straight border line were continued along the back edge of the former and made to enclose the opening for the picture in the latter. The book-cover leaves a feeling of incompleteness as it is, and the picture frame needs the line to set off the picture from the frame.

The decoration of a picture frame should always be subordinate to the picture itself, and on this account should not be too ornate or heavy, or crowd upon the space allotted to the picture. This frame observes these points and for that reason is the best of those offered in this number.

Of the articles on page 3, Nos. 1 and 3 are the best in design; yet the color scheme would become tawdry if not very carefully handled and the style does not seem suitable for articles intended for utilitarian purposes.

The design for the bonbon box on page 4 is not so good as those

on page 8, the round ones there being particularly dainty. Here again (page 8) the style of ornament is poorly adapted to the use.

The chair cushion on page 4 and those on page 14 are generally poor, some of them especially so, and the embroidered square is exceedingly commonplace. The lampshade is acceptable, though not of great merit.

The lingerie squares, fig. 10 on page 5 and fig. 26, page 14, are well designed but the extravagant bows on the former detract from rather than add to its beauty.

The colored plates are all too elaborate to be suitable for school work, to say nothing of the designs. This is true also of the cushions offered on pages 12 and 13.

The candle shades on page 9 are very unattractive in shape.

The jewel boxes on page 10 are well designed with the exception of the landscape center, which is poor. The center of the liqueur tray on the same page is ungraceful.

The design for the thermometer holder on page 11 is very good.

Of the pincushions on pages 16 and 17, fig. 29 is very pleasing, fig. 7 not so good, and fig. 28 poor. The scraggly fringe adds nothing whatever to its beauty.

The chemise on page 9 is too ornate to be in good taste for underwear, especially for a young girl.—S. C. J.

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On December 8, 1912, the Sorsogon provincial corn demonstration was held in Sorsogon, Sorsogon. The demonstration consisted of many features both entertaining and instructive. The day opened with a civic parade in which were floats of the provincial government, municipal government, provincial school, and municipal school. The provincial float was in the form of Old King Corn seated upon a throne and scattering grains of corn over the province from the large corn-

copia which he was holding. The next most interesting float was the municipal school's float which consisted of an enormous ear of corn guarded by a number of schoolboys who were dressed in blue jeans and straw hats. Each boy was carrying an ear or stalk of corn.

During the morning the provincial governor and the president of the town of Sorsogon spoke to the assembled crowd. The demonstration booths were constructed around a central octagonal booth which contained different sections devoted to "information," "seed selection and seed testing," "planting," "cultivation," "harvesting," "preparation of corn meal," and "corn machinery." In booths from which the foods were served 10,000 people were given samples of properly prepared corn foods. It was the largest gathering of people that had ever taken place in the town of Sorsogon. As amusement features, 1,600 corn pins made from grains of corn were distributed, and five different people were given ₱1 each and permitted to wander through the crowd with instructions that the peso was to be given to the first one who asked, "Have you the peso corn prize?" Every one was intensely interested and this served to add interest to the occasion.

The people were also very much interested in the booth where corn machinery was demonstrated. The following quotation from the report is given:

"In these two booths, shellers, mills, and hand cultivators were shown. The cultivators attracted much attention. These were shown in actual use on a corn field and any number of farmers tried them. A number of cultivators and mills could have been sold easily."

The good accomplished by this one demonstration was manifested in the immediate action taken by the provincial board to secure a quantity of seed corn for general distribution.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL
TRAINING IN DENMARK.

Denmark has recently been cited as an example of a nation which has found itself agriculturally. Military exploitation and the persistence in the growing of a single crop so impoverished the country that the land no longer furnished the people bread, and an exodus of the young and vigorous was the inevitable result. Wise men in the kingdom saw the danger, the aid of the government was enlisted and the financial resources of the Kingdom were diverted from the support of militarism to the restoration of the fertility of the soil. One of the first reforms was a breaking up of the old feudal system of land tenure, thereby making it possible for a Dane to own his land in fee simple. The great estates were broken up into small holdings, and the people being encouraged to engage in agriculture, the government set about creating markets for the products, with such success that Denmark is to-day one of the leading agricultural countries of Europe, and its dairy products are more highly esteemed in London than are the best British products.

But the Danish government did more than make it possible for the individual to own a bit of land in his own right and open up markets for his products. It established schools where the young are taught the secrets of agriculture, it sent experts everywhere to teach farmers the latest methods, showed them how to standardize their products, and prepared the way for the spirit of coöperation which has revolutionized the entire country.

Scientific experts furnished by the Danish government show the individual farmer how to rotate his crops to the best advantage. But this is by no means the end of governmental aid and supervision. It provides a chance for every worthy man. An agricultural laborer in

Denmark who has worked on a farm for five years, who is poor, and who has a character so good that two reputable members of his commune will certify to it, may obtain from one of the government credit banks a loan of about ₧3,164 in our money. He obtains this solely on his character and ability and not by any material security he can offer. With this money he may purchase a farm of from 3½ to 12 acres.

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BATAC CORN DEMONSTRATION.

On December 16, 1912, a corn demonstration was held at Batac, Ilocos Norte. The demonstration was well attended and it was estimated that 2,000 people were present throughout the day. Of the many corn foods served, fried mush seemed to be the most popular. The demonstration was carried on in specially prepared booths under the charge of girls who cooked and served the foods.

In the afternoon a basket-ball game between the girls of the Batac Farm School and the Laoag Primary School was played. In one room of the farm school building, an industrial exhibit was arranged.

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On November 30, 1912, a large corn demonstration was held at Laoag, Ilocos Norte. The following corn foods were prepared and served: Hominy, mush, fried mush, hoe cake, and johnny cake. In addition to the serving of corn foods, the grinding of meal, the testing of seeds, and the proper selection of corn were demonstrated. The corn demonstration began with a parade led by the constabulary and police in which were many floats and decorated carriages. It is estimated that 3,000 people were served corn foods. This is the second of the successful corn demonstrations held in Ilocos Norte.

HOME INDUSTRIES IN SWITZERLAND.

The recent industrial exhibit of the Bureau of Education, held during the Philippine Carnival, has served again to call the attention of the public to the industrial policy of the Bureau and the efforts which are being made to promote certain household industries throughout the Philippines. This problem is by no means original here; in many countries the long established home industries constitute an important item in the general welfare of the people and the revenues of the government.

In Switzerland, the home industries have been developed upon a larger scale than in most other countries; the products of embroidered articles alone constitute an important industry. Inasmuch as the Philippine Government, through the Bureau of Education, the School of Household Industries, and the Sales Agency, is giving special attention to the extension of needlework, the facts presented herewith, taken from consular and customs reports on Switzerland, are very significant.

Switzerland has an area of 15,976 square miles; the island of Luzon has an area of 40,969. The population of Switzerland is, in round numbers, 3,600,000; the population of Luzon is about 3,800,000. Switzerland, with about two-fifths the area of Luzon, supports nearly as many people.

By referring to the customs reports of the two countries some interesting comparisons are shown. The imports of Switzerland in 1910 were ₱661,549,000, while those of the Philippine Islands were but ₱64,123,000. This is less than one-tenth of Switzerland's total imports. The exports from Switzerland in 1910 were ₱461,606,000 and the exports from the Philippines during the same year amounted to ₱79,773,000, or about seventeen-

hundredths of the total of Switzerland's exports.

The itemized statement of the exports of Switzerland shows that during the year 1910 embroideries to the value of ₱78,901,532 were exported. Of this amount ₱1,808,760 is given as the value of the embroidered handkerchiefs exported. These figures show that Switzerland's exports of embroideries alone lack but ₱82,000 of amounting to as much as the entire exports of the Philippine Islands during the year 1910.

The embroideries exported from Switzerland reached all parts of the world. The reports of the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands show that in 1911 the Philippines imported from Switzerland embroideries to the value of ₱149,216, and that in 1912 embroideries to the value of ₱159,656 were imported from the same country.—R. B. R.

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The first corn demonstration in the province of Oriental Negros was held in Dumaguete, November 25, 1912.

The young ladies of the domestic science department of the provincial school and a number of municipal teachers trained under the direction of the teachers of domestic science, prepared and served the different dishes of corn to the vast crowd that at all hours surrounded the booths. The demonstrators were neatly dressed in white aprons and caps and made a good impression upon all present.

Although numerous showers fell throughout the day, the attendance was good and much interest was shown in all lines of the demonstration. It is estimated that over 6,000 visited the booths and that about 2,000 tasted one or more of the dishes prepared from corn.

Six different methods of preparing corn were demonstrated and corn recipes, printed in the local dialect and neatly bound in pamphlet form, were distributed, free to all.

The corn exhibit and information booth attracted many people. Selected corn was displayed so as to show the proper manner to preserve seed corn. A germinating box with germinated seeds along with the ears from which the seeds were selected drew much attention. A modern plow, corn sheller, and corn mill were on display and their use demonstrated at frequent intervals.

A number of boys of the provincial school dressed as fat and lean clowns wearing the placards "I eat corn" and "I eat rice" took the part of a band and furnished much amusement during the day for the crowd.

Great interest has been shown from the beginning by the provincial and municipal officials and they have been of material assistance in making the demonstration a success.

Although corn is now the principal food of the people of this province it is felt that much good was accomplished. The interest shown by the crowds attending indicated that information for the betterment of local conditions will be spread by this means throughout the province.

Division Circular No. 84, series 1912, "District Corn Exhibit" makes provision for a series of corn exhibits within the division of Albay.

The division superintendent of schools for Sorsogon reports that the use of tobacco has been effective in killing the worms on the corn. He also suggests that the tobacco water must be strong, but care must be exercised to see that it is not strong enough to kill the plants.

Another of Albay's successful corn demonstrations was held at Guinobatan, Albay, on November 29 and 30, 1912. A very attractive four-page folder containing the program was prepared and distributed.

A corn demonstration was held at Bangued, Abra, on December 7, 1912. Hominy, dodol, fried mush, corn muffins, and corn bread were prepared and served to the people in attendance.

The following should be noted in connection with the drawings for nito baskets on page 458 of the December CRAFTSMAN:

In Plates XII and XIII "Full size" has reference to the blueprint working drawings which may be obtained on application to the Director of Education. These drawings show the baskets in full size and have proved to be of much assistance to workers.

In color scheme 1, Plate XII, the best effect is obtained by substituting "dark brown" for "red," and vice versa.

PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

An exhibition of the work done in the Philippine Islands schools, under the direction of the Bureau of Education of the Islands, has been set up temporarily in the southeast gallery of the old building of the National Museum, and will be open to the public several weeks. Its main object is to demonstrate the wealth of native material in the Philippines available for industrial use, and that the Bureau of Education is teaching the natives to use their own valuable resources.

The education is mainly along practical lines, especial stress being laid on the native industries and the utilization of native-grown materials. New industries are being developed

which will make use of new and hitherto unemployed native raw materials. In the schools only the most practical and salable objects are made. Although formerly the natives had several arts and industries of their own they were not always managed on a practical basis; materials were imported to manufacture articles and textiles which could have been made of local material and supplies, and which are, in many cases, far superior to the materials formerly used. Great credit is due the Americans for teaching the Filipinos how to employ home products for the manufacture of articles with both a local and foreign commercial value. This applies not only to textiles made from the fibers of Philippine plants, but also to baskets, which are constructed from rattan, bamboo, pineapple, and several other fibers and barks. There are on exhibition many fine specimens of cloth, embroidery, basketry, etc., made according to native designs and those suggested by the American teachers.

Among the industries taught in the Philippine schools are carpentry, cabinet making, basketry, straw braiding and hat making, sandal and slipper making, weaving, embroidery, etc. Household economy and domestic science are featured

in the schools and a large School of Household Industries has been established at Manila. The course in housekeeping is a comprehensive one, ranging from the primary through the high school grades, and designed not to revolutionize the ideas and methods in Filipino homes, but gradually to better them where opportunity permits.

In comparison to the per capita cost for scholars in the United States, the Filipino students cost the local government a little over one-tenth the expense incurred in the United States. The exhibit, showing the fine work done by the Bureau of Education, is all the more significant when it is remembered that the United States Congress makes no appropriation for the Philippines, and in 1910 the revenues were \$36,736,450.

An American scholar who has traveled extensively and studied the problem of social conditions is said to have remarked to President Taft that our Government was "doing the most interesting and most promising piece of original work in education now in progress anywhere in the world." This is readily accorded when the exhibit is examined and the wonderful results are realized.—
Smithsonian Press Statement.