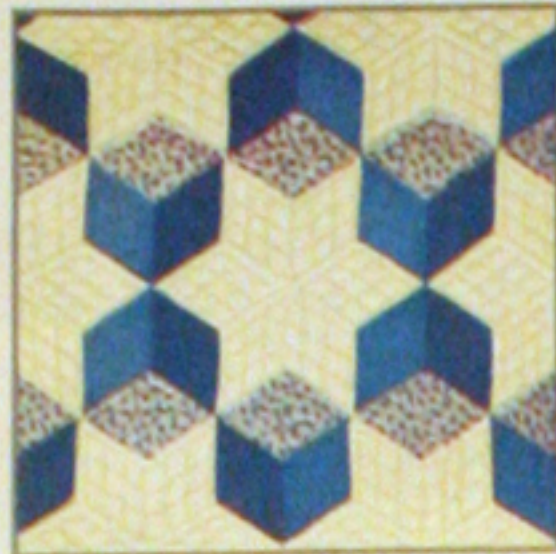




74--FLORAL WREATH



A--TUMBLING BLOCKS



109--DERBY



70--STAR BRIGHT



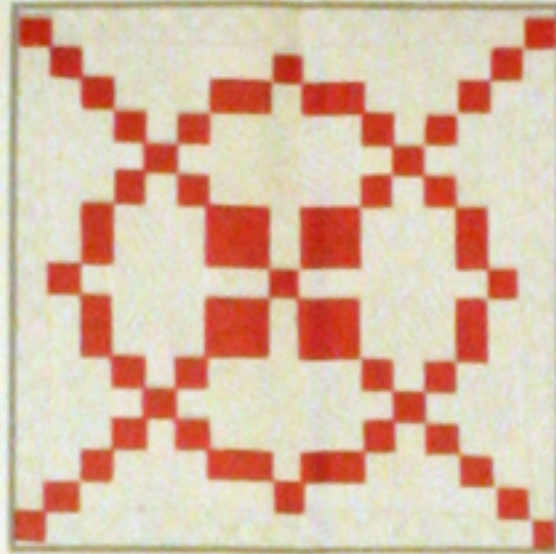
25--GRANDMOTHER'S FLOWER GARDEN



119--DADDY HEX



28--MARTHA'S VINEYARD



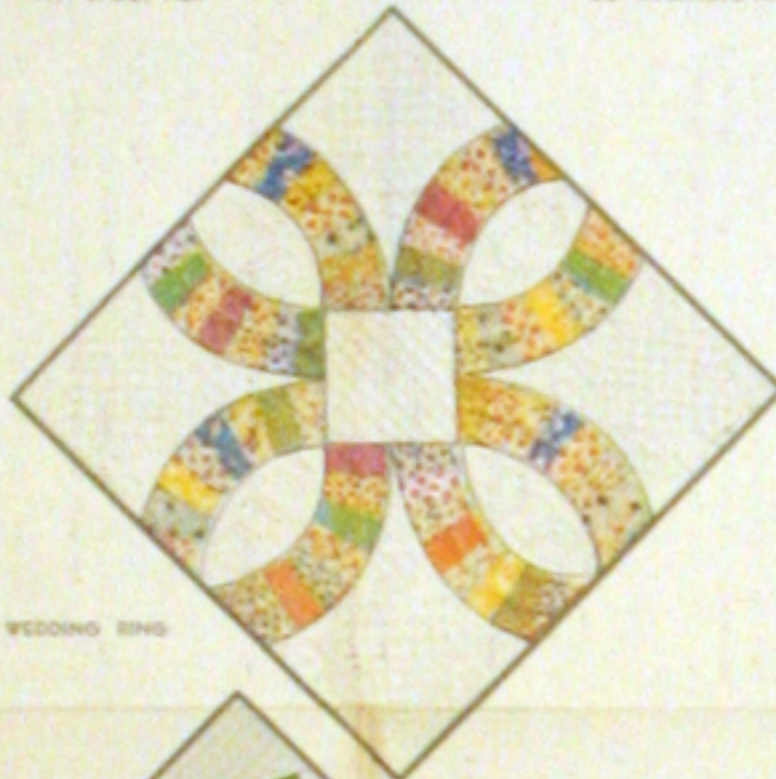
34--HOMESPUN



P--SUNFLOWER



8--IRIS



21--DOUBLE WEDDING RING



E--THE LONE STAR



100--STAR OF BLUEGRASS



80--APPLE BLOSSOMS



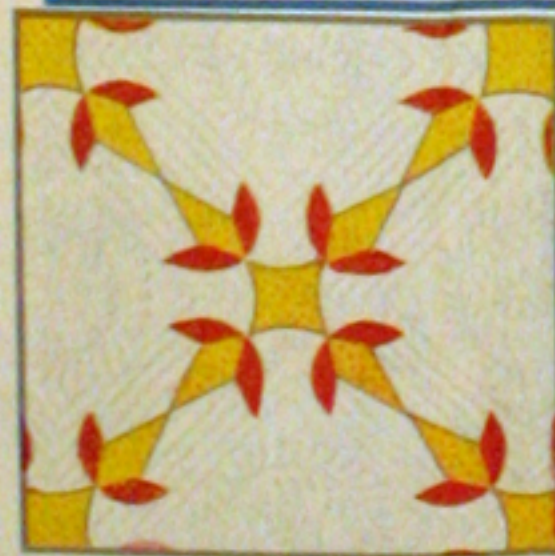
83--COUNTRY GARDENS

Save **THE QUILT PATTERN** which is printed on reverse side of this wrapper. You may obtain the pattern for any quilt design illustrated by using the coupon which is printed in the lower right-hand corner of this wrapper.

1 lb. 3 oz.

#39 The Quilter ©1933

ONE SEAMLESS SHEET
FULL QUILT SIZE - 81 BY 96 INCHES
MOUNTAIN MIST
 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. AND IN CANADA
NEEDLE-EASY "GLAZENE" FILLING for QUILTS
Uniform in Thickness • Does Not Stretch Thin • Makes a Quilt That Will Wash Beautifully
THE STEARNS & FOSTER COMPANY LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI OHIO
 ALL COTTON
 100% NEW **S&F** MATERIAL
 OHIO REGISTRY No. 52



23--TURKEY TRACKS



X--NEW YORK BEAUTY



29--DOGWOOD



30--BOSTON COMMONS



64--COUNTRY LANES



POINSETTIA

Pattern Number 39 of the Mountain Mist Series
An Applique Quilt

The scarlet poinsettia, a brilliant native of Mexico introduced to this country nearly a century ago, has become a symbol of the Christmas season. It is largely grown in greenhouses, but it also can be found blooming in Southern gardens in the late summer. The poinsettia is indeed a lovely and exotic plant, with its pale yellow center flowers dramatically framed in a profusion of scarlet leaves. Its bold color and simple outline make it especially adaptable for a quilt pattern. Such a quilt is an ideal gift at any time of the year.

This pattern includes a diagram of the flower head in actual size, shown below right. Strictly speaking, the yellow centers comprise the flower, the large red "petals" being leaves that turn red. However, the entire top of the plant is generally referred to as the flower, and will be so designated in the Directions. As shown on the diagram of

the finished quilt top, sixteen flowers are to be appliqued—four in the center, two growing from a single flower pot at each side and end of the quilt, and one tall potted plant in each corner. The design not being adapted to the usual quilt block method of applique, it is best to applique these figures on large size sheeting, available in the dry goods stores.

A diagram of the green leaf (Part 13) is shown in actual size below left. Also, actual size diagrams are shown of the flower pot, Parts 14 and 15 (below, center).

The quilting plan is illustrated in part by the dotted lines on the diagram of the finished quilt top. An actual size pattern for marking this unusual design is shown below left, with complete quilting instructions.

DIRECTIONS

1. First make cardboard patterns for all the parts. To do this, trace the outlines through thin paper, paste onto cardboard, and cut out along the penciled lines. Or, transfer directly to the cardboard with carbon paper.

2. If there is any doubt about the fastness of the color, or if there is a possibility of shrinkage, first wash and iron the cloth. If the top is washed before quilting, also shrink the goods for the quilt back.

3. First cut the sheeting to the right size, which, allowing for seams, will be 79x85 inches. Then cut from the red material the long red border strips, two of which finish 15x80 inches, and two 15x26 inches. Allow additional for seams, and piece each strip in the middle.

4. Now mark the required number of parts on each color of cloth (see Yardage Chart). Mark on the right side of the goods and space the outlines far enough apart to allow for seams (1/4-inch or less) when the pieces are cut. Do not cut along these lines. Cut a seam's width outside the lines, which remain to show where to turn under the edges.

No patterns are needed to mark the green material for the stems. Stems are always more easily and smoothly made from bias strips. Mark these strips with a long ruler, marking twice as wide as the stems are to finish. The main flower stems, and the oval vine in the center should finish about 3/4-inch wide; the leaf stems 1/4-inch wide. Therefore the following size bias strips will be needed: four strips cut 1/4x18 1/2 inches (corner stems), twelve strips cut 1/4x23 1/2 inches, and thirty-two small leaf stems cut about 1/4x1 1/2 inches. All these bias strips should be marked and cut off before the green leaves are marked on the material. The leaves can be marked from the remaining green goods. Note that one-half of the leaves are cut with the patterns reversed. This

is due to the fact that one half the leaves appear opposite each other on the quilt; that is, in the opposite position from that in which the pattern for Part 13 is drawn.

5. Cut out and arrange all pieces of each part in separate groups for convenience in selecting and appliqueing. For example, run a thread through each group and tie it loosely; this holds the pieces together and allows each piece to be slipped off the thread as needed.

6. Locate the positions of the four center flowers. To do this, fold the large piece of sheeting in half both ways, creasing the folds. On the cross crease, mark a pencil dot exactly eight inches from the center, on both sides; this makes a total distance of sixteen inches from point to point. Similarly mark dots twelve inches from the center on the lengthwise crease—a total of twenty-four inches between these two points.

Having marked these points, lay the cloth over the actual size poinsettia diagram so that the little black circle on the diagram falls directly beneath a twelve-inch dot; at the same time the broken line indicating the base of the flower diagram should be parallel to, though not on, the cross crease. The diagram lines will show through the cloth sufficiently to be penciled lightly onto the cloth. Similarly mark the positions of the other three center flowers, having the base line parallel to the lengthwise crease when marking the side flowers; of course, on the side flowers, the black dot falls just beneath the eight-inch point. Note that all three center flowers are placed with their shorter petals toward the outside, facing the outer row of flowers; and growing out from the center. The shorter petals of the potted border flowers are toward the inside of the quilt.

7. Next mark the flower pots on the sheeting. Place the cloth over the diagram so that the little line indicating the center of the pot falls exactly beneath the center of the side, or end, of the quilt. The lines will show through and can be penciled lightly onto the cloth. The center pot is outlined in each quilt corner, but only Part 14, the white space, and down to the dotted line on

Part 15, is outlined for the side and end pots. This is because the 1 1/4-inch red border strip makes up the rest of Part 15 in these instances. In placing the cloth over the pattern for marking the positions, be sure to allow the 1 1/4-inch seam that will come off the sheeting all round the edge.

8. Now the center poinsettias and the flower pots have been located. To place the potted flowers, the following measurement guides are given, although it is a comparatively simple matter to place them by eye. For the sake of accuracy, however, proceed as follows:

The two red flowers growing from a single flower pot at the top and bottom of the quilt should be placed so that the base line of the flower diagram falls in this position. One end of the line on the lengthwise crease at a point 8 1/2 inches from the top of the flower pot; the other end of the broken line touching a line drawn across the end of the quilt 9 1/4 inches from the edge of the sheeting (3/4" counting the seam). This need not be an actual line; a ruler can be placed to represent the imaginary line, parallel to the edge of the sheeting and 9 1/4 inches from the edge. When the cloth is placed over the diagram in this position, the outline can be penciled on to the goods. In this way one flower is marked on either side of the crease.

Measurements for the flowers growing from the side pots are: One end of the base line falls on the cross crease 5 1/2 inches from the top of the flower pot; the other end just touches a line 8 1/4 inches from, and parallel to, the edge of the sheeting; 8 1/4 inches counting seam allowance.

The center flowers are placed as follows: approximately in the center of the space left between the side and end flowers, with the black dot on the diagram falling about 20 1/2 inches from the top of the flower pot.

9. To mark the positions of the stems and leaves, lightly pencil the approximate courses as illustrated on the diagram of the finished top. The stems can then be centered on these lines and basted, folding the edges under until they meet on the wrong side. The center oval curves are also easily placed by eye; sketch lightly in pencil before basting.

The green leaves are placed only on the potted plants, one on either side of each side and end pot, and six on each corner plant. The latter alternate from one side of the stem to the other, intervals between leaves being about 3 inches. The leaf stem positions are easily noted in pencil.

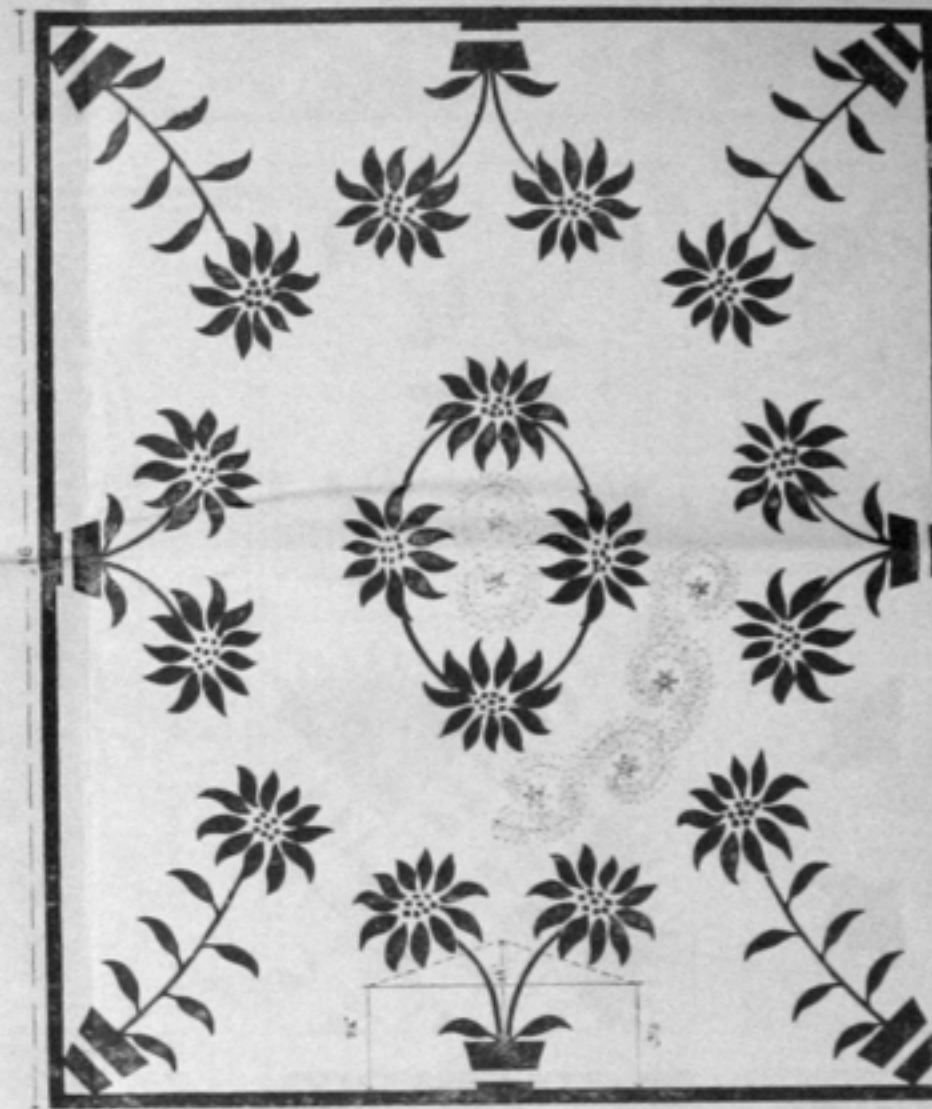
10. After positions of all parts are located, baste the pieces into place, basting stems under flower pots and scarlet leaves. Applique with thread of the same color as the cloth being sewed.

11. Attach the 1 1/4-inch red border strips and the top is completed.

12. The final step is the quilting, which includes fixing the quilt back to the quilting frame, laying on the Mountain Mist Quilting Cotton and the quilt top, stretching and fastening the entire quilt, marking and stitching the quilting design (see Quilting Suggestion), and binding the edges of the quilt. Bind preferably in the red, or in white.

If you have no quilting frame, use the Mountain Mist Quilting Hoop—a twenty-inch hoop that makes pick-up work of quilting. It is strong and durable; all three layers, top, Mountain Mist, and lining, are stretched evenly and without a wrinkle. Approved by expert quilters. Sold by your dealer, or write us direct.

DIAGRAM OF THE QUILT FINISHED DIMENSIONS GIVEN



NOTICE
Wrappers for cotton having working patterns for quilts printed thereon are covered by Application for Letters Patent in the United States Patent Office.
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QUILTING SUGGESTION

The white space around the center oval of flowers presents an ideal ground for this interesting new "spray" quilting design, shown in actual size at the lower left. This design can be transferred to the quilt top as a perforated pattern. Two perforated patterns will be needed, one like this and one reversed; that is, trace off this design onto fairly stiff paper, and then perforate the lines from the back, or reverse, side. Also perforate the pattern, or a tracing made from it, in the position as shown here. Perforate on the sewing machine, or by hand with a needle. Do not perforate the end of the stem that has no leaves on it. Start stamping with either pattern on the quilt diagram, the right-side-up pattern was used first. Place the pattern evenly between the inner and outer flower-heads; the bare end of the stem should be on the lengthwise crease, between the inner and outer flower-heads; then rub lightly over the perforations with a soft pad that has been dipped into stamping powder. Stamp powder is sold at art goods and fancy work counters; ground cinnamon can be used instead. If stampings of cinnamon or powder tend to brush off, they should be gone over in pencil.

After transferring the first spray, next use the reverse pattern, so that the spray curls in the other direction; place the end of the stem on the circled point noted about half-way around the curving spray. Next transfer another pattern like the first, always placing the stem end on the point as explained. Sixteen of these alternating sprays should just fill the space; slight adjustments can be made if necessary. Two sprays will just fit into the center white space, as shown on the diagram.

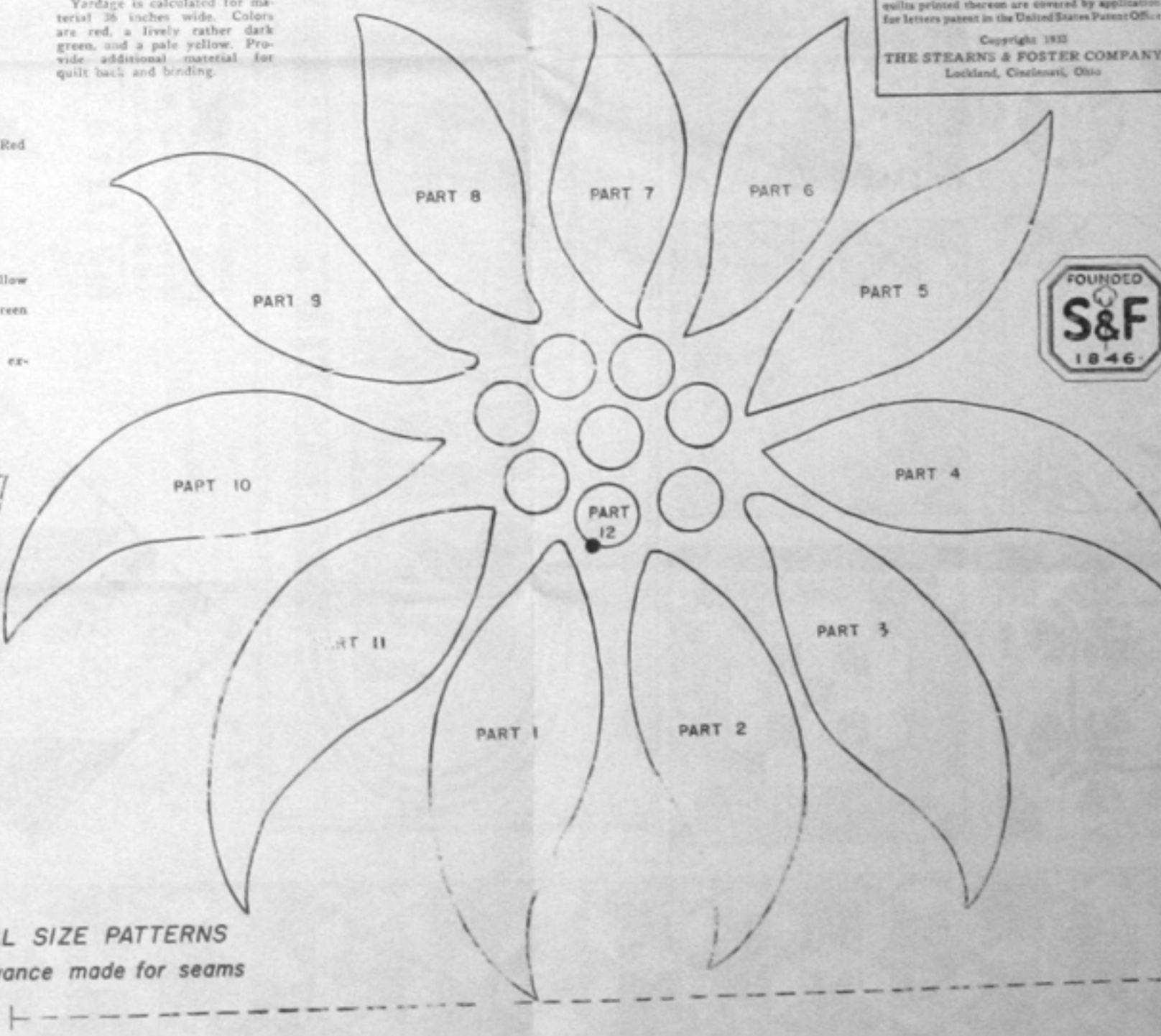
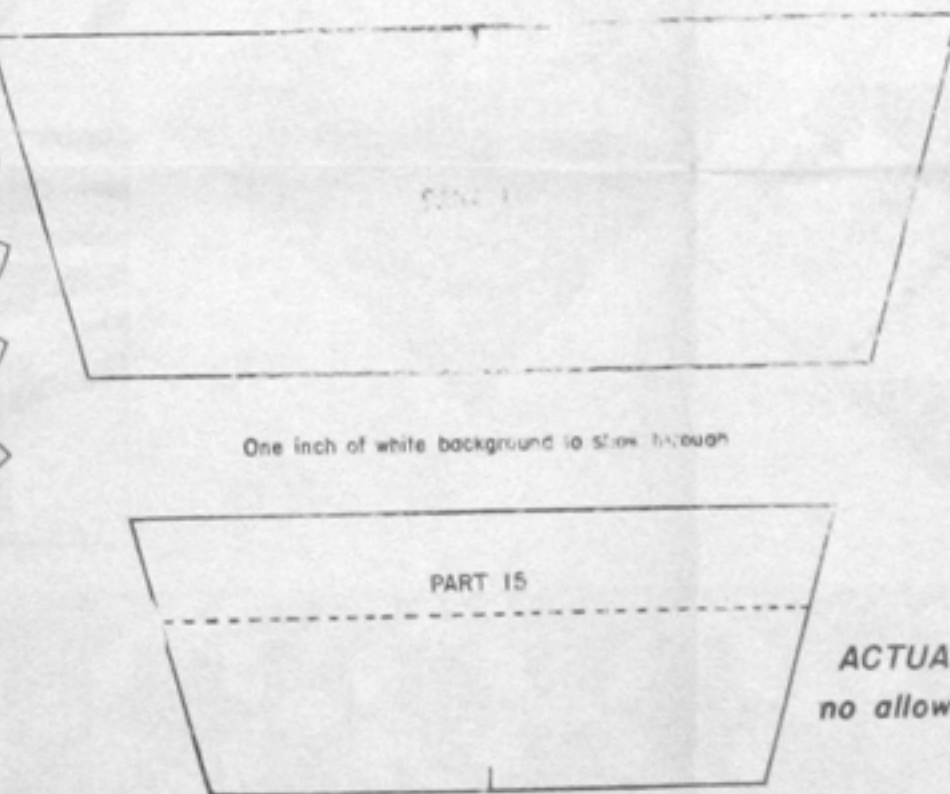
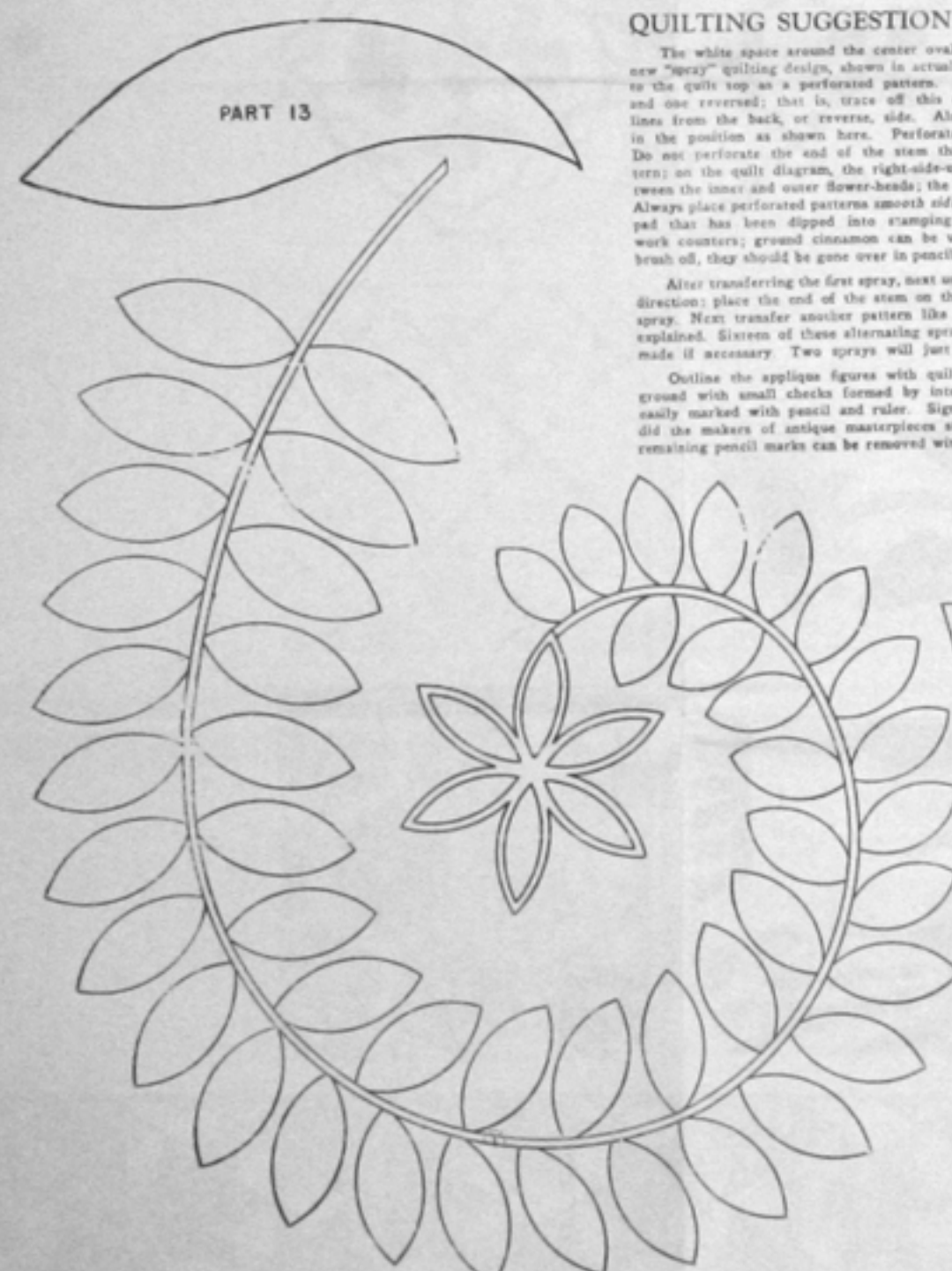
Outline the applique figures with quilting stitches either once or twice. Fill in the entire background with small checks formed by intersecting diagonal lines, the smaller the better. These are easily marked with pencil and ruler. Sign the quilt with your name and the date of making, as did the makers of antique masterpieces still preserved. After all the quilting is completed, any remaining pencil marks can be removed with an Art Gum eraser.

YARDAGE CHART

Part 1	16 Pieces	} 2 1/4 yds. Red
Part 2	16 "	
Part 3	16 "	
Part 4	16 "	
Part 5	16 "	
Part 6	16 "	
Part 7	16 "	
Part 8	16 "	
Part 9	16 "	
Part 10	16 "	
Part 11	16 "	

Part 14	8 Pieces	
Part 15	4 Whole pieces 4 Part pieces	
Border strips		
Part 12	128 Pieces	} 3/4 yd. Yellow
Part 13	32 Pieces*	

White sheeting for the background.
*Cut one half of these reversed, as explained under Step 4.



ACTUAL SIZE PATTERNS
no allowance made for seams