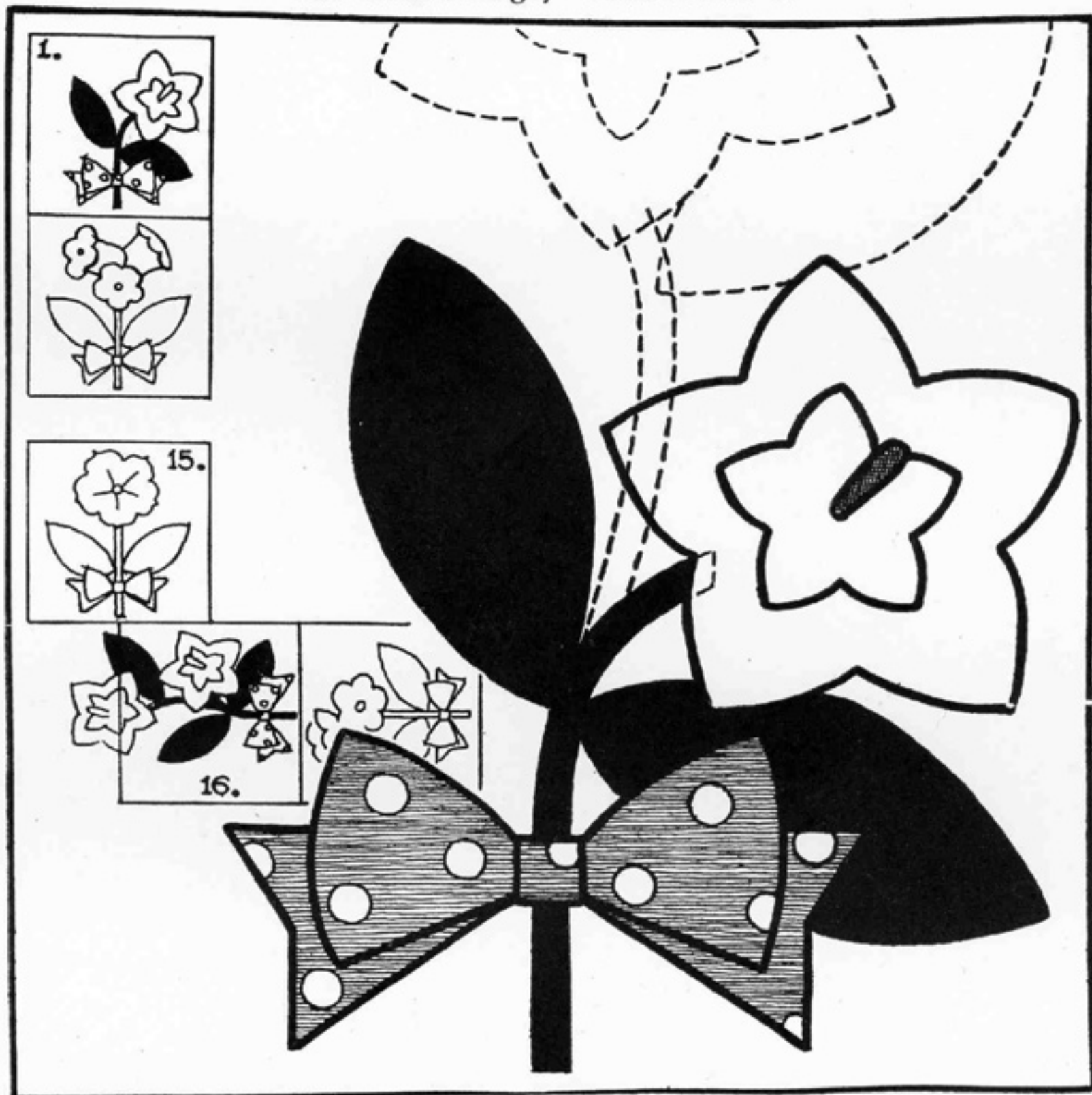


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Old-Time Nosegay—Leaflet No. 15



By EDITH B. CRUMB.

AND now we are ready to start the border. First I will tell you about the general plan of the quilt. There are 15 different flowers in the border. The flowers on one side are repeated on the other side and it takes 15 to extend from top to bottom of the quilt.

Along the bottom there is another row of flowers. In this there are 12 flowers. Six of them face one way and six face the other. Here, as in the side strips, there is repetition. That is, there are two of each kind of the six varieties along the bottom. There is no band of flowers planned for the top of the quilt. If desired, that can be added, of course. Once in a while it is nice to plan a quilt that uses a plain pillow covering ornamented with nothing but beautiful quilting and it is possible that flowers on the pillows might detract from the 12 bouquets so they have been omitted from this quilt. But it is a matter of preference. If you put them in, place the quilt on the bed and see where the lines of flowers should come if it is to lie along the middle

of the pillows. Then plan the plain pieces and border accordingly.

NUMBER TO MAKE.

Inasmuch as the 15 different flowers on one side are repeated on the other it is necessary to make two of each variety. Then, as you know, six of each of them are repeated twice more in the bottom row, it means that certain flowers need to be made four times.

The one we are working with today, the harebell, is used six times, once on each side, twice at the bottom corners and then there is a third one which joins the bottom and side strips together. You can see what I mean by looking at the small drawing. And its placement is indicated by the dotted lines. Six harebells, then, will have to be cut from this one pattern. Before we get at that, though, we want to decide on the length of the strip. This strip will reach from the top of the quilt to within six inches from the bottom. If you will study the chart on leaflet No. 14 you will see how long and wide to cut it.

I suggest that you cut each border strip in one piece. Then you place the flower with its stems and bow-knot in a six-inch space extending from tip of one stem to tip of next. One could cut each piece of the

border separately, making it a six and one-half inch square. After applying a flower the block would be seamed to the preceding one. But it seems foolish to cut the material into small squares like that. I would start with the long strip.

PLACING FLOWER.

Place the first flower in the center of the strip and down six inches from the top.

The manner of transferring the pattern, getting cutting patterns and making the appliqued flower is an old story to all of you by this time. You know the procedure. But I'd better tell you to make the bow-knots all alike in the border. I would suggest a fine green and white checked gingham. You may make each bowknot of different material as indicated in the drawings appear each week, but after experimenting I decided I like to see one material only. It gives unity to the border.

Pink prints of different designs may be used for the two flowers but they should be in the same general coloring.

Don't start applying the flowers on the bottom strip yet, just keep the pattern and have it ready for use later on.

Women who like to make things will gain a wealth of valuable information and suggestions through reading the Women's Pages every day in THE DETROIT NEWS—THE HOME NEWSPAPER