by Fig. 172. This is very important. We assume that the light comes from the



FIG. 174.

right and so it falls on the foreground petals. This simplifies matters very much, because as we must shade with colors we want to use our lightest shade on the petals which are nearest the eye and most prominent. The touch of light on the little clump of central petals is very pretty. See Fig. 172.

It is somewhat questionable to put one flower behind another in embroidery designs, because those who are afraid we shall get beyond our province tell us that there is only one plane to our work. It is well to be cautious about representing too much perspective, but by a clever placing of just a few petals or a stem back of another we accomplish the effect of a decided difference in plane without doing any-

thing which can be considered complicated. Fig. 172. This effect we can greatly increase by shading or by putting our deeper colors behind the lighter ones. Four shades of Filo Silk, Pink 2060, 2060a, · 2061, 2061s, and two of Yellow 2631, 2634 should be sufficient with three of Green 2781, 2783, 2784. This is a rather bluish green which will furnish the necessary complement of color, for, having the pink and yellow, we need the touch of blue.



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The color and the position of the light and shade is now determined. It is taken



for granted that every one has the January (1899) issue of CORTICELLI HOME NEEDLEWORE, which contains directions for making the different stitches. As reference to this number is quite frequent, all who have no copy should send 10 cents to the publishers for one. The method should be Long and Short stitch (see page 28, January Lumber), with occasionally a little Feather stitch work, for the flowers may be worked

in almost full embroidery. The law of stitch direction (see page 139, April number) is to be carried out in this case. The center of the full flower is readily found to be at "A,"

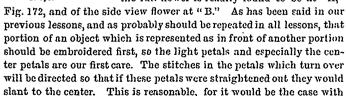




Fig. 177