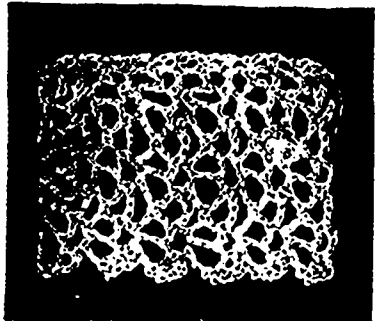


## STITCHES

### WHEEL OF FORTUNE

1st row—Ch twelve, turn.  
2d row—One double in 10th st, one ch, one double in 8th, \* three ch, one double in same, three ch, one double in same, \* double in 4th st, repeat between stars, double in 1st st, repeat between stars, three ch, turn.  
3d row—Fasten with sin e st in loop

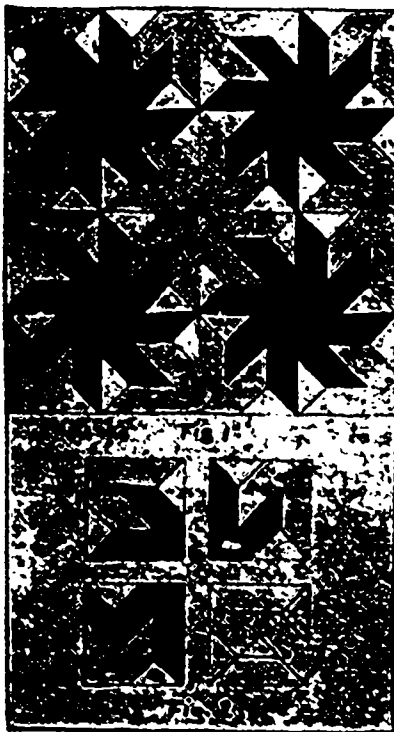


last made, three ch, fasten in same loop, \* three ch, fasten in next loop, \* repeat between stars four times, one ch, double in double, double on top of ch, two ch, turn.

4th row—Double in double, one ch, double in first loop of three ch, \* three ch, double in same loop, \* repeat, double in 2d loop of three ch, \* three ch, double in same loop, \* repeat, double in 5th loop of three ch, \* three ch, double in same loop, \* repeat. Continue by repeating 3d and 4th rows.—[A. R. M.]

### INTERLOCKING WHEEL

This design is apparently very intricate, but when analyzed it is found to have an extremely simple unit. It is composed of only two forms, a small triangle and a four-sided figure whose geometrical name is a trapezoid. The lower right-hand square of Fig. 2 shows the outlines of a single block, omitting the dotted lines which aid in drawing the pattern. The arrangement of the four squares of the same figure shows the method of joining the blocks, which are all exactly alike, each con-



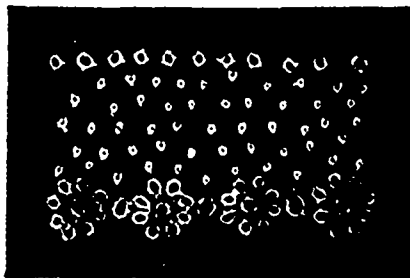
taining two triangles of the pale tint, two trapezoids of the medium tint, and two trapezoids of the dark tint.

Draw a square a little larger than the finished block is to be and inscribe its two diagonals. Measure off on one of the diagonals a b, Fig. 2, the length of the side of the square, and from b draw d c between the two diagonals and parallel to the side of the square, and d e parallel to the diagonal. The outlines of the two working patterns will then be drawn ready for use. This design was used for a silk sofa pillow-cover, the colors being white for

the triangles, a yellowish brown for the medium-tinted wheels and peacock blue for the dark wheels. The result was most artistic. It is a pattern that can be used on a small scale for small pieces of patchwork or on a large scale for quilt covers. In silk patchwork, for cushion covers or crib quilts, four inches is good length for the side of the square block, for quilt covers from six to eight inches square. In either case limit the number of colors to three, for to attempt to make complete stars of many colors would be to set about solving numberless Chinese puzzles. It can be done, of course, but it changes a perfectly simple design into an involved one, and the result is much less satisfactory however well the tints may harmonize.—[M. B. Peck.]

### TATTED LACE.

Make a row of wheels of a large ring of 2 d s, \* p, 2 d s, \* repeat six times, draw close. Around this are eight rings of 3 d s, \* p, 2 d s, \* four times, 3 d s, draw close, join thread to picot of first ring. Make another, joining to ring last made and to center. Continue until the wheel is finished. Make as many as needed and join together by rings like those in center of wheel. To make the dotted upper part of lace, make ring of 4 d s, join to p of wheel, 4 d s, draw close, leave 1/2 in of thread, make another ring, join to p on next ring of wheel, join next ring to ring between wheels and so continue across the row. The next and all succeeding rows are the same, joining the rings to the thread



between rings. For the rings of the last row, make 4 d s, p, 4 d s, join to thread of preceding row, 4 d s, long p, 4 d s, draw close. The next ring is joined to first at long picot, and so on across the row. The sample is made of No 100 thread.—[Eliza C. Smith.]

**Woven Rug** The material should be flannel or any of the textures of cotton and wool now so much used. Save bright parts of old dresses and cut in bias strips 1/2 in wide and 1 to 12 in long. Take a darning needle and twine, run the needle through the center of a strip lengthwise, push up in a bunch of gathers on the needle, twist the ends in opposite directions, until the frayed edges stand out and resemble a large chenille cord, then draw the needle through to the other end of the twine. String or sew another strip, whirl it on the needle and push it to the end of the last rag string, just as we used to string apples to dry. When the cord is full, tie on another, and so continue until there is three yards of rug-rope. Then start another. Do not push the strips tightly on the twine, just close enough to hide the stitches through the center. It requires about 90 yards of rug-rope for a woven rug 1 1/2 yards long by 1/2 yard wide. Take to a carpet weaver and have it woven "half-slaved," that is, half the number of warp threads used to the inch in weaving ordinary rag carpet. The ends of the rug may be of bright colors, with the center of one dark color. I made three rugs with hit-and-miss centers, using only dull colors, as black and all shades of gray and brown, mixing the shades as much as possible in the stringing of the strips, using bright colors for the borders. This rug-rope can also be sewed on canvas in any design one may fancy.—[Mrs May Gleason.]

**Washing Fluid**—One pound of potash, 1 oz salts of tartar, 1 oz muriate of ammonia, dissolved in 1 gal hot soft water. Dissolve the potash first, then the other ingredients. Put in a jug and cork tight as soon as made. Soak the clothes over night, then wring them out, and soap well. Add 1 cup of the fluid to 4 pails of water, boil the clothes 20 minutes, suds and rinse thoroughly. [D. E.]

### A VARIETY.

**Faded Coats**—Take about 1/2 lb log-wood chips, put them in a small bag, place in an iron kettle and boil in soft water until strength is extracted. Add to the dye sufficient soft water to cover the goods, which must be well cleaned with soap and left wet, when put in the dye. As things treated in this way do not crock it is not necessary to remove linings. Put the goods in the dye while hot and leave them in for an hour or more, airing often and keeping hot. Drain the goods by laying sticks across the kettle and rinse in two or more waters and dry on a fair day. The result will be satisfactory if the original color of goods is black. No setting is needed. If the first dip does not entirely restore the color, give it a second trial. I have tried it on many coats, vests and whole suits. One fine spring overcoat which had become bottle green was entirely restored and has been worn for years without fading. Of course this only applies to goods originally black. If possible, do the work out of doors. To press, let the garments dry, then wring an old piece of black cambric out of water, lay on goods and use hot irons.—[M. J. R.]

**United States Storms**, according to Prof Bigelow of the weather bureau, have nine average places of generation. The great majority form in Alberta, north of Montana, and after coming into the United States, travel eastward. A few come in over the North Pacific coast. A third group forms on the northern Rocky mountain plateau. A fourth forms in Colorado, being born on the very high mountainous elevations. A fifth forms in the Texas lowlands, and catching the gulf winds and moisture moves eastward. West Indian hurricanes form the sixth class. The South Atlantic coast storms make up the seventh class. Storms which come in from the Pacific on the southwest form the eighth, and finally a class of minor storms is generated in our central valleys. Some of these storms come

across the Pacific from the Asian coast, and after sweeping across the country, go out over the Atlantic to Europe, and even to Asia again, but there is no record of a storm having circumnavigated the globe. But no matter where these storms are generated, they always converge toward New England. New England, in fact, seems to be the stormiest spot in the United States. A record of 10 years ending with 1893 shows 1143 storms, all of which headed toward, and most of which reached, New England.—[Ainslee's Magazine.]

**Oil the Skin**—It contributes to soothe the tired nerves to have a thorough oiling after a bath. The oil which is used must not be sticky or capable of becoming rancid. It must be pleasing and inoffensive to the smell. Vaseline is a good thing to use. It must be used very sparingly, and thoroughly rubbed in, so that no trace of it is seen on the skin. Obtain only the purest kind, as some brands of vaseline are irritant to the sensitive skin. The oiling of the skin is of especial benefit to children when they have a cold. If the baby is cross and tired, give him a bath and a generous rub with vaseline, and watch him go to sleep while you are gently rubbing him.

**Canned Beets** (Requested)—Gather the beets in August, wash clean, cook till tender, cut in round pieces or long as you wish, pack tightly in glass cans that are air-tight, then cover with the following: One quart of vinegar (not too sour) to 1 lb sugar, 1 tablespoon mixed spices and a little salt. Boil all together, pour over the beets and seal while hot. These are splendid, and will keep until beets grow the next season. I have used this recipe myself and know it is fine.—[Mrs N. E. Snyder.]

**Baked Corn**—One pint of green corn cut from the cob, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup bread crumbs, a little butter, pepper and salt, 1 cup hot water. Put in the oven and bake till brown.—[Ruth Raymond.]

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