

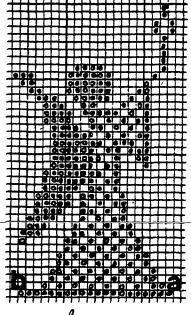
Cross-stitch angels

Angels are easy to cross-stitch on even-weave cloth. The result: a beautiful table runner and napkins for special occasions.

Cross-stitch is one of the simplest, most popular forms of embroidery. It appears in the finest decorative textiles, folk costumes and contemporary fashions from all over the world. In this country, however, many

people still think of cross-stitch as covering blue lines on pre-stamped dish towels, sheets and pillowcases. Little by little, though, Americans are discovering the "counted thread" method used in the rest of the world.

By counting threads in an evenweave cloth, it's easy to copy a cross-stitch design from a printed



С graph. Each square in the graph

represents one square, or intersection of vertical and horizontal threads, in your fabric. Fabric for counted cross-

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statching includes aida cloth, hardanger cloth, linen and other even-weave fabrics. The table runner and matching napkins, described below, are made from red aida cloth.

Author Mary Gostelow designed the angel table set for "The Cross Stitch Book," published by Van Nostrand Reinhold. In her book, Gostelow presents cross-stitch designs from China, Russia and the Mideast, along with her own original designs and projects.

Gostelow also includes directions for transferring any design to cross-stitch, all basic instruction, and stitch variations. Her angel design, lik others in the book, is easy to do.

Directions for making 10 napkins and the matching runner follow:

MATERIALS: Red 15-count aida cloth, 15-by-60 inch; three skeins white embroidery thread; No. 22 tapestry needle; red sewing thread; sewing supplies.

CUTTING: 1. Cut cloth to 8-by-60 inches. For the runner, cut away 41 inches. 2. Cut two 7-by-7 inch napkins from remainder of the 8by-60-inch cloth. 3. Cut eight more napkins from remaining 7-by-60inch cloth.

FRINGES: 1. Uravel edges of napkins and runner to create fringes all around. 2. Machinestitch around napkins and runner, just inside fringes. Use zig-zag machine setting and matching sewing thread. 3. Tack a center line from one end of the runner to the other.

STITCHING THE ANGELS: 1. Thread needle with two strands of embroider floss. 2. At one end of the runner, work two angels, putting stitch (A) 12 squares up from the end of the runner and 6 squares over from the center line. 3. Work angels on other end of runner. 4. Remove center line. 5. Stitch angels on napkins so that stitch (B) is 12 squares up and 12 squares over from the corner.

CROSS-STITCH TIPS: 1. Make one cross-stitch (C) over a square of fabric for each square in the angel graph illustrated. 2. Stitch over intersections in fabric, where vertical and horizontal threads meet. 3. Use the same holes for adjacent stitches so that all crosses touch. 4. Instead of knotting ends, hide by running through threads in back of the fabric.

Fulton Grange 66

LANCASTER - Fulton Grange strawberry night. 66 met on Monday, May 23, at their Grange Hall in Oakryn.

Members voted to donate \$20 to the National Grange Youth Fund.

The next meeting will be held June 13 and will include the annual homemade ice cream and

The June 27 meeting will feature a safety program for the entire family, by Maureen E. Griffin, community service manager for the Bureau of Safety Programming and Analysis for PennDOT.

Find right grass for your lawn

you sit in your yard and admire the beautiful lawn you've created, think about the time and research that went into developing grass seed that produced all over your yard — even under trees.

James J. McKeehen, Delaware County Extension agricultural agent says that because a "perfect" grass has not yet been discovered, many seed companies experiment and combine different types of grass seed to get blends that will produce under different conditions.

Grass seed blends are designed to incorporate various strengths of grasses to provide you with the best lawn possible. Seed is evaluated on its adaptability, tolerance to mowing pressure, disease resistance, shade tolerance, uniformity of grass texture and compatibility.

Some grasses, for instance, are

LANCASTER - The next time more adaptable to sun than shade conditions. This is an important consideration when developing a shade-tolerant mixture. Grasses also vary in disease resistance. Seed companies don't want to mix two types of grass seed that are susceptible to the same disease. If one type of grass contracts a disease, other types in the blend must be able to compensate for it. The grasses must also be uniform in texture so they will not "clump." A uniform carpet of grass is the goal. Grasses should be compatible, too. Some grasses, such as bentgrass, crowd out other grasses.

Grasses are also blended for function. They may be used for a deluxe lawn, a shady lawn, or for a lawn that will get heavy use. Check the seed package before you purchase turf grass seeds. Make sure the mixture you choose fits vour lawn requirements.



"I should've bought

