

DRAWN-WORK IN CROCHET

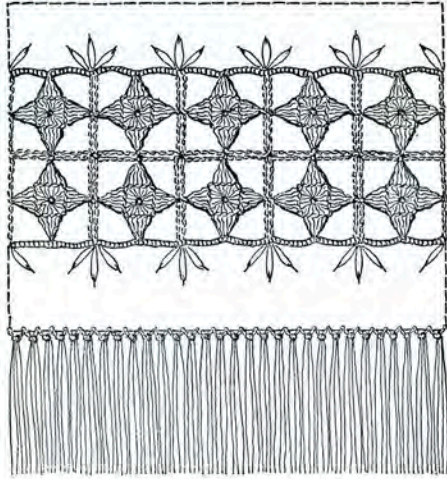
By Margaret Sims



VERY dainty novelty in crochet work is shown in the accompanying illustrations. At first sight one can hardly believe that it is crochet work, so closely does it resemble the drawn-work patterns from which it is copied.

This resemblance is much closer when the thread employed is very fine—the French thread, for instance.

Beautiful work of this kind may also be done in fine silk. For coarser work the Victoria knitting silk is preferable to crochet twist; it is softer, consequently the separate stitches are not so discernible. The patterns given can all be utilized for coarser work than that for which they are designed; they may be adapted for bureau-scarfs, table-covers, tidies, cushions, etc., in combination with linen, scrim or silk; but reproduced in their greatest perfection, they should be of fairylike texture as represented in the accompanying illustrations for dessert doilies.



EXQUISITE DESSERT DOILY

THE dessert doily shown in the illustration at the bottom of the page measures six inches square when finished, without

THE SPIDER WEB

FOR the corner spider web work 32 tre tre into a ring of 6 ch, then at the given distances work stitches of the required length by turning the thread as many times as is needful around the hook, making a sufficient number of chain between to form the square. Attach the square in working to the two lengths of insertion. Button-hole the outer edge, then fringe it out.

Note that for a double treble the thread is passed twice around the needle, for a treble once and for a double crochet not at all.

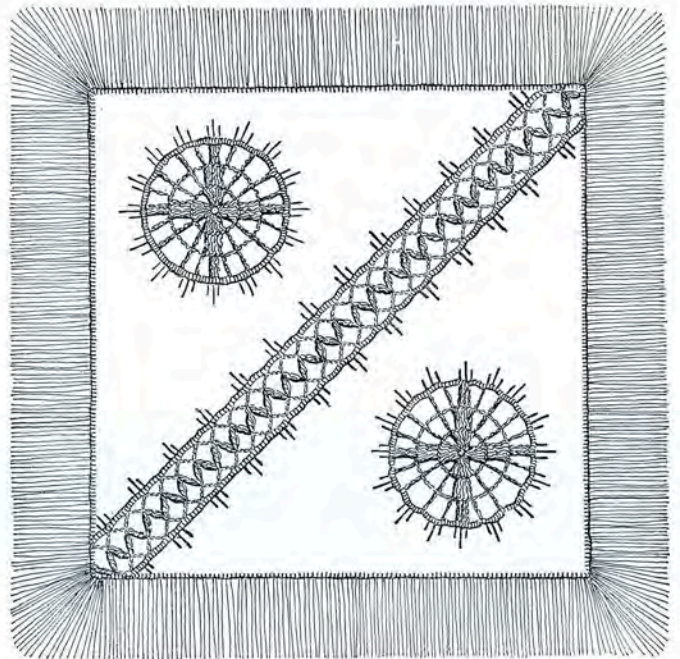
The doily designed with the diagonal bar is, likewise, intended for another dessert doily. Begin with a ring of 6 ch, into this work 4 groups of 7 tre tre with 3 ch between each group. Second row—5 tre tre on top of 7, 4 ch, 1 tre tre into last of 7, then 4 ch,

1 tre tre into first of next 7, 4 ch, repeat. Third row—3 tre tre on top of 5, 4 ch, 1 tre tre on last of 5, then 4 ch, 1 tre tre on each last of st in previous row with 4 ch between, 4 ch, 1 tre tre on

c in top of first bar, 7 ch, thread 4 times round needle, work out a quadruple stitch, 7 ch, 1 d c in next bar, repeat until reaching the 14 ch, then complete the circle with 1 d c in the seventh ch. Work 9 d c into each space. Work the square forms in the same way, passing the cotton 6 times round the needle, instead of 4, starting with 16 ch, putting the last d c into the ninth ch. In the last row work 1 d c into every stitch, increasing at the corners by putting 3 d c into 1 stitch.

DAINTY SIDEBOARD SCARF

THIS pattern may be made any desired width or length. Make a ring of 6 ch; work 4 groups of 5 tre with 2 ch between, join; this forms a square; work 5 d tre drawn off together at the top on each side of the square with 13 ch between; work 5 ch to form the first d tre. Break off, make another centre as before, but catch the first point to point in first square, 6 ch, join to 7 ch in first square, 6 ch, make another point and repeat with 13 ch between. The following squares have to be joined on two sides. When the required length is made work on each side 6 d c into each space, 1 d c into each point and 1 d c where the ch join. For the knotted fringe pierce holes in the linen close to the edge (which should be doubled as far as the insertion) by means of a sewing-machine, with the needle not threaded; set the stitch large. Work into the holes

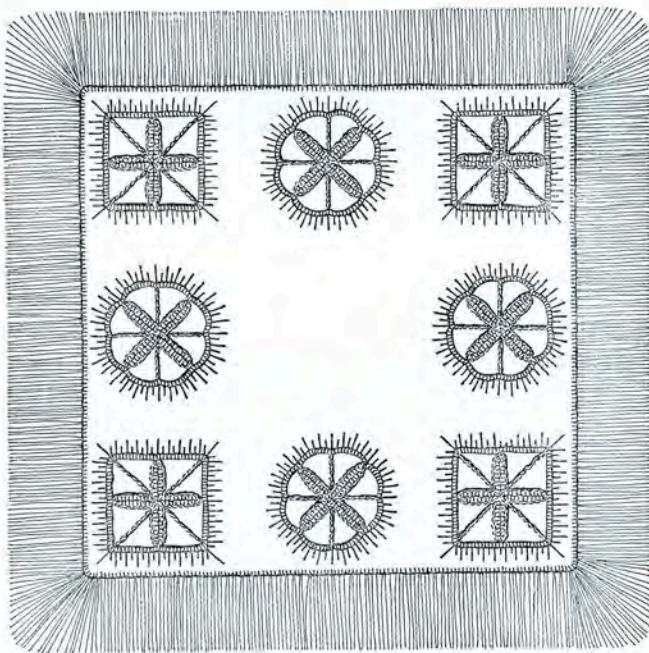


first of next group of 5, 4 ch, repeat. Fourth row—6 tre into each space with 1 ch between. Over the 3 tre tre work 1 tre into the first and third stitch with 2 ch between. For the diagonal bar work a ch the required length. First row—1 d c, 5 ch, miss 4, repeat. Second row—into third of 5 ch 2 tre tre, *, 5 ch, 2 tre tre in same loop, 2 tre tre

d c with loops of ch between; into these loops knot the fringe made of the same thread used for working.

FINISH WITH EMBROIDERY

IT will be seen that the slight ornamentation added in the way of embroidery gives great finish to the work, and greatly heightens the general effect. As a rule it will be found preferable for all pieces intended for table use to put in the embroidery entirely in white silk; one strand of filo-floss will answer the purpose. If preferred the buttonholing may also be put in with silk, taking two strands instead of one. Indeed, wherever the long and short stitch is worked around the forms silk should certainly be substituted for cotton. If the patterns be brought into requisition for decorative articles then colors may be employed as fancy may dictate, both for the crochet and embroidery, either in self-color or delicate contrasts. For large pieces, such as tidies, bureau-scarfs, curtains, or draperies of any kind, scrim of a deep cream color makes an excellent foundation. The pattern with the diagonal bar would make a pretty design for a sofa-cushion worked in white silk on colored linen, silk or damask, with a contrasting shade glinting through the open work.

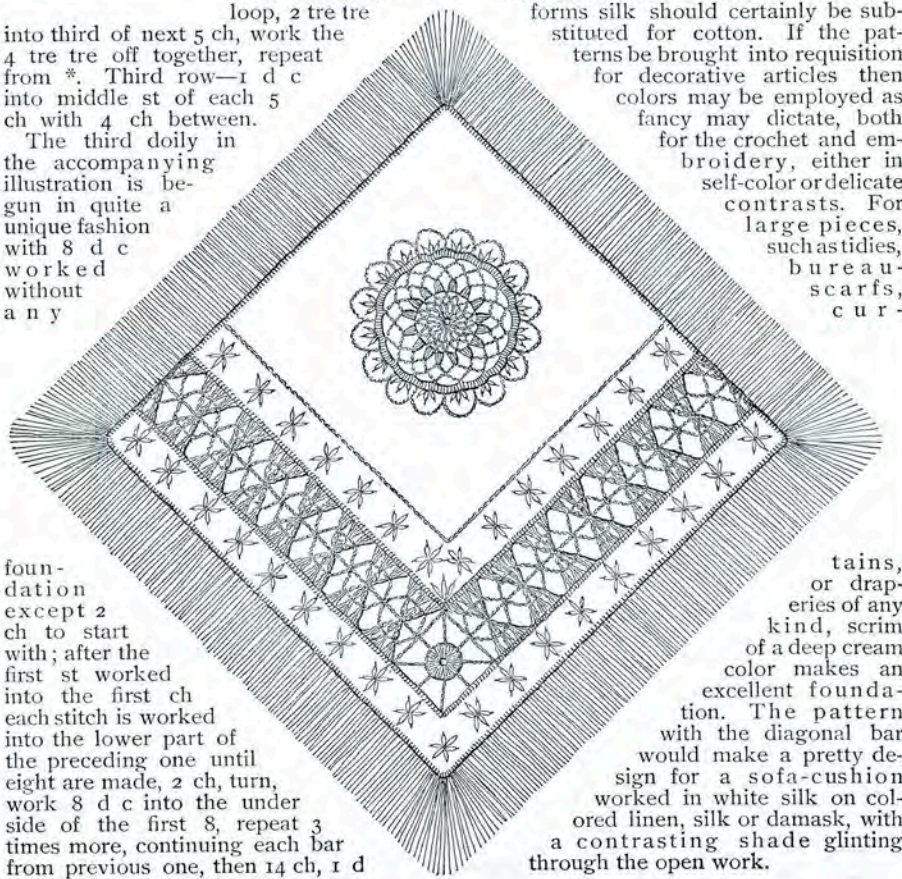


the fringe, which is quite three-quarters of an inch deep. The wheel before it is mounted measures one inch and a half; the inserted border a little over three-quarters of an inch. For a similar doily begin the wheel with 6 chain, join in a ring, working into it 16 double treble with 3 ch between each. Second row—1 d c into each loop of 3 ch, with 6 ch between. Third row—1 d c into each loop with 5 ch between. Fourth row—Under each 5 ch work 5 d tre, keeping the last loops of each stitch on the needle and drawing them off together with the last stitch; make 7 ch between each group of d tre. Fifth row—1 d c into each loop with 9 ch between. Sixth row—1 d c into each loop with 11 ch between. Seventh row—13 treble into each loop. When the wheel is completed it should be basted in position on the linen, then buttonholed down with embroidery silk, the linen being afterward cut away from beneath. The insertion is treated in like manner, the embroidery being added as shown in the drawing. The insertion is made in two pieces. Begin with a ch the required length. First row—3 d tre in 3 successive ch; draw them off together at the top; 2 ch, 3 d tre, 2 ch, 3 d tre, worked in the same way, 9 ch, repeat. Second row—Into the top of each group of 3 d tre work 2 d tre, making 6 in all, draw them all off together; 4 ch, 1 d c in fifth of 9 ch, 4 ch, repeat. Third row—Work 3 groups of 2 d tre with 2 ch between into top of 6 d tre, 4 ch, 1 d c into d c of last row, 4 ch, repeat. Fourth row—Into each group of 2 d tre work 3 d tre. This insertion is also suitable for a large table centre, with or without the addition of wheels.

into third of next 5 ch, work the 4 tre tre off together, repeat from *. Third row—1 d c into middle st of each 5 ch with 4 ch between.

The third doily in the accompanying illustration is begun in quite a unique fashion with 8 d c worked without a n y

foundation except 2 ch to start with; after the first st worked into the first ch each stitch is worked into the lower part of the preceding one until eight are made, 2 ch, turn, work 8 d c into the under side of the first 8, repeat 3 times more, continuing each bar from previous one, then 14 ch, 1 d



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