DAISY WORK.
BY JOSIPHA CRANE.

DAISY work recommends itself to those who like what can be very quickly executed and which costs little. It has another charm, and that is that it is easy to do. Ordinary spotted muslin is the foundation for in with ribbon, and a slit down the middle allowed for the admission of the night-dress. Of course it was lined with sateen, and if you wish to make your work very smart indeed you can line it with silk.

as to how the muslin may be employed, but there are some rules always to be borne in mind.
If you are inclined to pucker in working run the muslin upon glazed calico or toile cirée.

this pretty work, and I should always advise the purchase of the best quality. Very thin, coarse muslin is useless, as it will not bear the work, however lightly the latter may be done. Daisy work can be done on spotted ribbon or sateen as well as on muslin, and can of course be thus adapted to very different purposes. I will begin by describing the work when done on muslin. When finished it is very suitable for sachets intended to contain comb and brush, night-dress, etc., and for the small sachet bags containing lavender or perfume for laying among your clothes.

Apropos of nightdress sachets, I must tell my readers of one which I lately saw made of muslin, which would be admirably adapted to daisy work. The shape of the sachet was very novel, being formed precisely like a cracker. Each end was gathered

Small tea-cloths can be made of muslin, and these should be lined, and a little covering for baby's cot can also be inexpensively and daintily fashioned in daisy work.
Our illustrations will give you many ideas

Never pull your thread.
Unless your thread can lie exactly under a stitch and so not be apparent through the muslin, do not carry it from one spot to another but finish off under the spot. Use for muslin what will wash, viz., washing-silk, fine flax, or D.M.C. embroidery cotton, D.M.C. cotton à repasser.

In Fig. 1 you see the spots treated exactly like daisies, just single stitches of red cotton, cotton à repasser being used, and the muslin spot forming the centre. In Fig. 2 the embroidery is done in pink and pale green silk. The crosses are worked with a satin-stitching, done over the spot, and four loops of picot stitch coming from it. Coral stitch is carried from spot to spot to form the Vandykes, and in each spot is one French knot which I must remind you must be firmly fastened off at the back.

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is sewn down between the spots in a way clearly seen in the illustration. You can get some very fine gold-coloured silk in skeins of Pearmain’s, which is made expressly for the purpose of sewing down gold cords and braids, and this is the best to use.

Where the gold braid crosses is sewn down a jewel round or square, ruby coloured. The gold braid and jewels are to be had at Mr. Kenning’s, 7-3, Little Britain, where every variety of cords and braids and jewels of all shapes and sizes can be had at very moderate prices. Always use very strong cotton for sewing on your jewels, as silk is apt to cut. You will need a very fine needle, and if you wish your work to be very elaborate indeed, you can cut up some bullion into very small pieces, and threading it on your needle, let it hide the cotton you have used as it secures the jewel in its place.

Fig. 9 is another way in which spotted ribbon can be used. A fancy gold braid is laid down in diagonal lines, yellow and red jewels of different shapes and sizes being sewn between. A border of this kind would be very pretty for a bracket, or else for fastening round a small table.

You can make very pretty little ornaments, which are useful as well, with those small wooden stools to be had at many shops, and which cost but a few pence each. Cover the top and legs with satin or plush and nail a pretty border such as this we just described round the top. This is nice to place on a table, as it serves to hold a pot of flowers, photograph frame, etc.

The table-cloth border is done in blue ribbon which has a red spot on it. The latter forms the ends of the crosses, worked simply by taking long stitches of red cable silk, and picot stitch. Make a loop as if for a chain, keeping your cotton under your needle, then withdrawing the needle fasten down the loop with a single stitch about a quarter the length of the loop.

In a you see how the straight spike stitches are formed. They must all be of equal length or else a correct star or flower is not formed.

In e the needle is left to show how in the crossing the cotton is passed under the spots. Always begin and end your lines at the edge of the piece of muslin, and never break off and

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This would look exceedingly pretty as an ornamentation of dresses for children, and a little dress embroidered all round with work of the kind and with yoke and bands on sleeves to correspond would be charming. It should of course be worn over a coloured slip of silk or satin to go with the embroidery.

Fig. 5 shows yellow colon à repriser crossed under and between the spots, a green French knot done in embroidery cotton securing the cotton where it crosses on the plain muslin. If you wish to work this pattern still more elaborately, you can make a French knot in the middle of each spot.

As everyone almost knows how a French knot is made I have not given an illustration of it. It is simply twisting the cotton round the needle one or more times, and then replacing it almost in the same place. There is a certain knack in doing them, as, if badly done, the knots get into a tangle as you draw the needle through it.

Fig. 4 has much the same kind of pattern, the threads being taken diagonally instead of straight across. This is done in orange-coloured embroidery cotton.

Fig. 5 would answer very well for a child's dress, and is very effective indeed done in silks of two colours. Each spot, as will be seen, is worked over in satin stitch, the line connecting the spots being worked in smail trail stitch.

Both satin stitch and smail trail are used in Fig. 6, and as you will easily see, once you begin work of this kind you can form all kinds of patterns.

Fig. 7 is done in red crosses with a yellow French knot in the middle. The stitch for the cross is pickstitch. Every spot, as you will see, has also a yellow French knot. This is a very pretty pattern, and would be nice for window curtains as well as other things.

You can often get ribbon of different widths which have spots on them, and these do capitally for embroidering in this way. When finished you can mount them according to your taste. A strip of ribbon embroidered as you see in Fig. 8 would do very well indeed if laid across a tea cosy made of plush, or else if mounted on velvet or plush, etc., to form a glove and kerchief set such.

The ribbon before you is white with golden coloured spots which I have left not ornamented in any way. Very narrow gold braid...
fasten or begin again in the middle or any other part. Coral stitch is seen in a. Let your branches always be of the same size, and before passing on to it again make the French knot in the spot. In e you see the satin-stitch, which should always be evenly done and worked across the way of the cotton spot, and not in the same direction.

Snail-trail is seen in f. Instead of, as in chain stitch, you put the needle in the loop, you place it behind the silk. Then draw the loop and go on to the next. Before ending I must remind my readers that if they wish the work really to simulate daisies, they should do the flower in white silk tipped with deep red. This can be done by fastening down the loop of the picot stitch with red, or else making a tiny red French knot at the end of a spike. The middle should be worked in yellow stitch, or else a cluster of small French knots made so as entirely to cover the spot.