

and forth until all have been taken, The width of the cross will be determined by the number of stitches allowed in the square in which it is made.

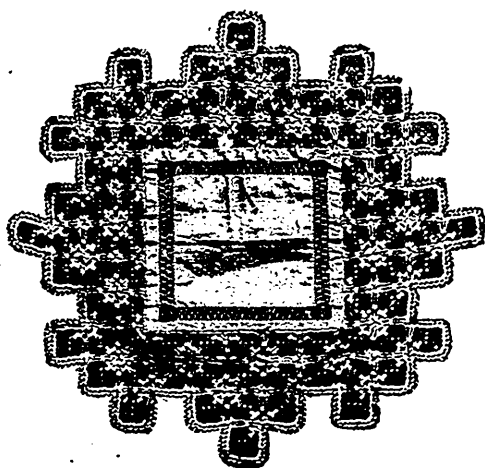


FIG. 136.

Fig. 135 and Fig. 136 are made entirely with the darning stitch and the cart wheels. The butterflies are woven in by beginning to darn about half a dozen threads at the body and widening them until the wings are as broad as desired and then narrow very slightly, to give the curve. The butterfly appears so continually in drawn work that it is worth while studying it separately, and making it very large to begin with. It can then be introduced into endless designs and alternated with any number of stitches. It is useless for an amateur to begin with

a very fine bit of drawn work. If you have some particular piece that you wish to copy, and it is fine, do it on coarser material and enlarge the design three or four times. This is done by multiplying the threads by two or four, eight or sixteen.

Once having become familiar with the stitch, it is easy to reduce it to any size and to apply it.

Fig. 137 shows the Darning stitch of the butterfly wings, the flower, and the block. Almost any pattern can be woven in this stitch, if the threads are carefully and regularly counted.

Fig. 138 has two patterns alternating round a square. The one in

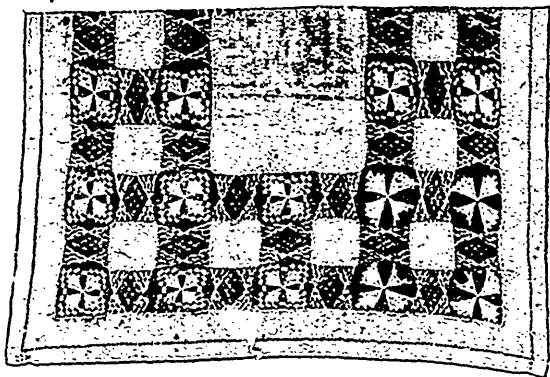


FIG. 137.

the corners has the flower, the cart wheel, and the blocks, the other squares are made of new stitches. From right to left *all* the threads have been drawn, and supplemented by fine cotton that runs across the square in six different places

*B. & A. SILKS IN HOLDERS DON'T SNARL OR TANGLE.*