

with little square blocks about a quarter of an inch apart. These will of course alternate with little square holes. When all the threads have been drawn, with fine cotton overhand the inner and outer edges so that they will not ravel.

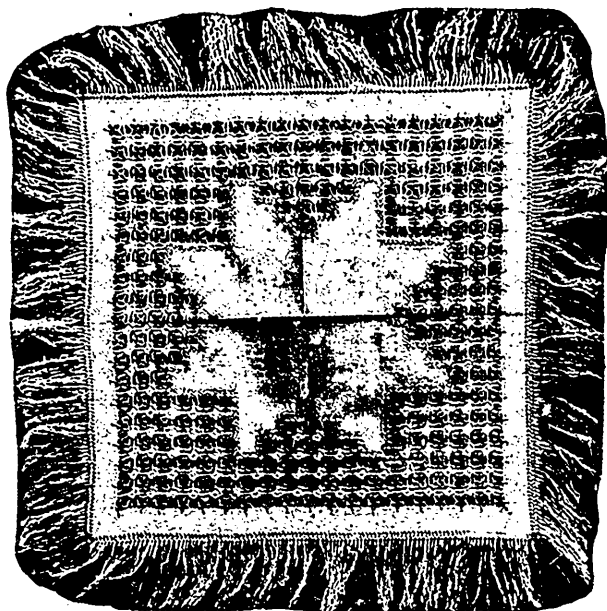


FIG. 32.

Then, with B. & A. Filo Silk, start at the upper right hand corner and go round each block with a darning stitch, dividing the threads on either side of the block into three strands, going over one, and under the next, and over the third, until the silk meets in a circle round the block. This makes the little honeycomb pattern. Each square must be gone round in the same way. The little square holes are filled in by catching a third of the strands on one side of the square and drawing the thread so as to make a tiny loop in the middle, and then attaching the loop to the other three sides of the square by a twisted silk thread. The rest of the pattern is just a repetition of these two stitches. The inner and outer edge of the drawn work is run round with a little fine Feather stitching done in B. & A. Filo Silk. Last of all, the outside is cut to the desired shape and fringed, and the inner edge of the fringe Buttonhole stitched over a small cord, inside of which is run another row of Feather stitching. Virginia drawn work can be done in colors, but the all white work is quite effective. Some coarse material such as scrim is the best to practice with; the threads draw easily, they are large and easy to count.

MEXICAN DRAWN WORK.

Often the most complicated looking piece of Mexican drawn work is quite easy to reproduce. For example take Fig. 133 and Fig. 134. Fig. 133 contains three stitches in the border, the flower, the cart wheel and the square. In the center the cart wheel and the square appear again with the addition of a flower of

EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERERS USE ONLY B. & A. WASH SILKS