

## Drawnwork Lessons.

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(Published by request.)

Drawnwork, of which so many beautiful specimens are shown, is in reality one of the simplest of the handcraft arts. The knowledge to do it is easily acquired, and is within the grasp of the simplest mind.

Hemstitching is the simplest form of drawnwork.

sides are to be hemmed, unless the linen is sufficiently coarse to make them noticeable. Pull out the threads between them, cutting where the hem should end. When the threads are drawn baste the hem in place, then begin to hemstitch, working from the wrong side, as in ordinary hemming. In choosing the thread take about what

threads need not be actually counted, so long as the amount looks about the same each time. In fact, for most drawnwork it is better to measure, rather than to count the threads. Having taken this stitch, keep the

low: Catch the thread at the right hand corner of the work. Pass the point of the needle down beyond the second cluster, and draw the latter back to the right of the first cluster. Pass the needle and thread down between them and up at the left of the first cluster. Pull the thread up tight and proceed with the other clusters in the same way. If desired the drawn threads need not be clustered at the edges for this pattern, and the clusters may be inverted in other ways—in halves, in twos, in threes, or in any way that seems pleasing.

Figure 3. Gathering Three Clusters Under the Knot Stitch.—The knot stitch is one of the most important in drawnwork and frequently enters into

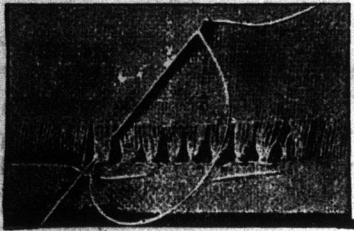


Fig. 1

Figure 1. Hemstitching.—Measure off the width desired for the hem and just above it draw one thread. Measure off the width desired for the hemstitching—an eighth of an inch is about

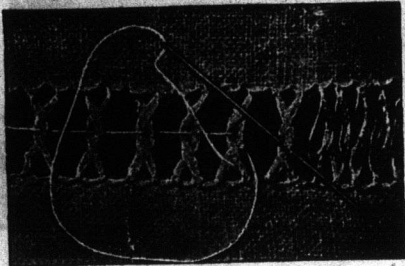


Fig. 2

right—and over it draw another thread. These threads serve to mark the work and insure its regularity. They may be drawn all the way across, even if the

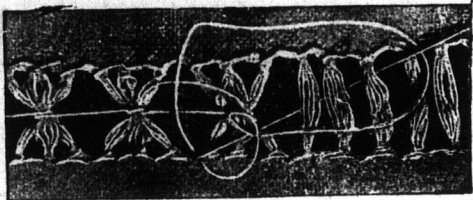


Fig. 3

would be used for sewing, but do not have it too fine.

Begin to hemstitch at the right, working toward the left. Take a stitch through the hem to conceal the knot, then make a tiny buttonhole stitch at the same place, to catch the hem and the edge of the drawn part together. Take five or six threads to the left of the stitch just made upon the needle and draw the latter through. These

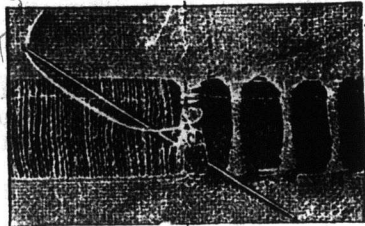


Fig. 4

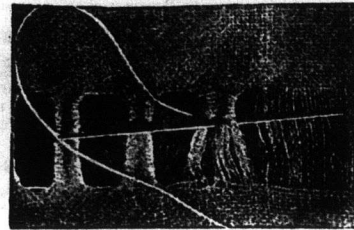


Fig. 5

thread back as for buttonholing, once more take the same threads on the needle and at the same time catch together the hem and the edge of the drawn part, as in the first stitch. Pull the needle through and draw the thread up tight. Continue with this clustering all along.

For ladder hemstitching the work is done in the same manner on both edges

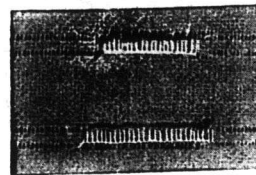


Fig. 6

of the drawn part, clustering together the same threads at each side.

Figure 2. Inverting the Clusters.—For the more elaborate forms of drawnwork the work proceeds as for ladder hemstitching, the only change being in the width drawn. After the edges are clustered together the clusters may be inverted at the centre, making a most pleasing design and one of the simplest in drawn work. This is done as fol-

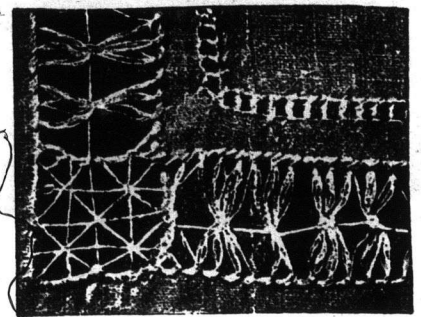


Fig. 7

the most elaborate designs. The illustration shows the simplest use to which it may be put, that of gathering the centres of the clusters together in one of the most common patterns.

Catch the thread in the right hand corner of the work, throw it in a circle over the first three clusters, bring the needle down beneath the righthand thread and the three clusters, then up over the thread to the left of the clusters. Pull the needle through and draw the thread tight. Continue in this way.

The knot stitch may be used in a

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