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Embroidered Table-Cover

By ELINOR MAY HAVILAND



is safe to say there is not a housekeeper or homemaker in the length and breadth of the land who hasn't need of an extra table-cover, however many she already possesses; and she is equally sure to be delighted with the beautiful though widely dissimilar designs presented herewith. solid and eyelet-work, the latter pre-

ponderating, makes a most attractive spread for the teatable, for which its size—one yard square, completed—renders it especially desirable. The design illustrates in marked degree what

has been aptly termed the elegance of sim-plicity. Graceful cor-ner-sprays extend along the side nearly halfway across, and this border is defined by rows of eyelets, closely placed. The rather wide scallops of the edge consist each of five small scallops plainly and evenly buttonholed, and in each, alternately, are worked a evelet triple leaf-spray, adding

greatly to the genera! effect, and quite doing away with any suggestion of plainness.

Scarcely more could be asked for as to design; but it must be urged that the work be done as perfectly as possible if one desires to secure the best effect. This is true of any class of needlework, but particularly of embroidery, and perhaps more so of eyelet-work than any other; since, if the eyelets, whether circular or oval, do not whether conform to the stamped line, or are in any way "out of true," the beauty of the work is sadly marred. The sadly marred. The worked outline should resemble a fine white cord, firm and almost wirelike, keeping per-fectly the shape of the evelet, and standing up from the surface of the linen. In order to at-tain this end the outline of each eyelet must be followed with tiny running-stitches; then overcast this line by passing your needle under a stitch, back and

under the next, and so on. The second row of stitches, or overcasting, pads the edge of the eyelet. The circular eyelets are punched with a stiletto, pressing this to the circumference of the circle but not stretching the latter in the least; working enlarges it somewhat, remember. The binding-stitches, or over-and-over stitches with which the edge is finished must be taken as closely as possible, yet not allowed to overlap. Work toward you, putting the needle down through the hole and bringing it up through the edge of material, covering, of course, the outlining-stitches. Take up the same amount of ma-

terial with each stitch, and very little of it. Keep mind the fact that you are cording the edge. Keep in possible, it is a splendid plan for the beginner in this work, who wishes to do her very best toward the attainment of perfection in the art, to examine some of the pieces imported from the old countries, and especially from the Madeira Islands; then let her strive to do equally well, as she will surely be able to do with practise,

if she aims first at perfection rather than rapidity.

For working the oval or pear-shaped eyelets, such as are used for leaflets, daisy-petals, and so on, the writer prefers the following method: First, run and overcast the

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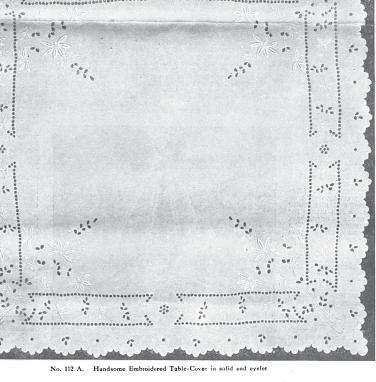
The covering-stitches may be taken straight outline. or slightly slanted; but it is a great mistake to use simple outline-stitch for stems in Madeira embroidery, even the least important, cheapened if this is done. The entire

The leaf-sprays in the handsome cloth pictured are in padded satin-stitch, the padding taken lengthwise of each form and the covering-stitches across. The suggestion that the stamped line be accurately followed in doing this work cannot be too often repeated, or too closely observed. The flower-petals are also in satin-stitch, but with a midrib. Pad each side of this rib, and work

as usual, letting the covering-stitches in the center of the petal, until at the tip they are carried en-tirely across. This affords a very pleasing variation of this well known stitch, and gives an elaborate effect with little extra work.

The woman who de-lights in adding to her household - decorations and yet has little time for, if the ability, to do a piece of "true embroid-ery," such as described will welcome the easily made but really attract ive stand-cover in clover design, illustrated on page 23. It is forty inches square, including the lace border — which may be of handmade or

homemade lace, and wider, if desired—and will ... serve well for the living-room table. The foundation is of heavy crashlike material, gray in tone, which brings out the green, plnk and red of the cloverleaves and blossoms very prettily. Double lines of corona-tion-cord, matching the pink of the clover, connect corner and side motifs, and between these lines is a row of French knots in one of the darker clover colors, The blossoms are long, V-shaped stitches, the leaves are simply out-lined, with veining of long stitches extending from the center of leaflet into each lobe, and the stems are also in outlinestitch. There is nothing about the work that one entirely unfamiliar with embroidery proper need hesitate to undertake, yet the effect as a whole is extremely pleasing. Frankly, it is not presented with the expectation of interesting the pro-



outline as directed; slash through the center, then make two, three or more crosswise slashes, according to the size of eyelet; there should be a sufficient number of cuts to enable you to fold the linen back smoothly from the opening to the line. Then work the edge over and over, as described, and clip smoothly away any edges of linen

as userned, and chip smoothy away any edges of intentating show on the wrong side.

Stems are run, overcast, and worked with over-and-over stitch, taking up very little of the linen and giving the effect of a raised cord on the surface. This is the true stem-stitch, or, as sometimes called, satin-

not presented with the expectation of interesting the pro-fessional needleworker, to whom nothing seems too difficult or elaborate, and who is constantly sighing for new worlds to conquer in her chosen field. Needle-craft, while catering also to the worker along ad-vanced lines, has a very warm spot in her heart for the home-loving woman who in the midst of her household duties, many and onerous, delights to take a Concluded on page 23

Insertion and Medallion in Coronation-Braid and Crochet

By MRS. RUTH BELL

OMBINED, the medallion and insertion afford a very attractive decoration for a separate blouse; the insertion is also very pretty for towelends, and the medallion may be effectively used as a border for scarf or centerpiece, or joined to make a cushion-cover. The interested worker will find many uses for both designs, together or separately.

For the medallion: Chain 7, john.

1. Fill the ring with 13 doubles, join.

2. Take a strip of coronation-braid, insert hook in 1st double, take up thread and draw through, then draw a loop over the stem between 2 rolls of braid, take up thread and draw through, then draw a loop over the stem between 2 rolls of braid, take up thread and draw through then draw a loop over the stem between 2 rolls of braid, take up thread alloops of braid around the center and join the ends evenly, at the stem, by sewing.

3. Make a ring of 2 double knots, [1 picot, 2 double knots) 5 times, joining by middle picot to stem between 2 rolls of braid, close; *with 2 threads make a chain of 2 double knots, (ipicot, 2 double knots) 3 times, a ring as first described, a chain like last, a ring, joining by middle picot to stem between next 2 rolls of braid; repeat from * around, making to points in all, and fastening last chain at base of 1st ring, and fasten off.

Insertion,—Make a ring of 3 double knots, picot, 3 double

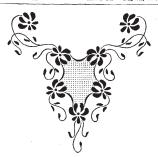












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punched-work. Flowers and leaves are in padded sain-stitch. Stems are outlined.

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