

Thirteen Simple Lace Stitches.

The following illustrations and descriptions will be found useful in working out the patterns previously given. All of the stitches used in the lace patterns illustrating Margerey Daw's article are reproduced here, and serve to show how simply good effects may be gained.



FIG. 185. POINT DE FILLET.

the center. The working thread is carried around the two radii, then drawn firmly into place. After which the needle is passed under the second of these radii, then under the next one, and the thread is drawn again into firm position. The working thread thus

Point de Fillets.—This is an excellent stitch with which to make a loose groundwork. To work it commence with a loose Buttonhole stitch in the left corner. Overcast two stitches down the lace and make a Buttonhole stitch into the first one. To make it firm, put the needle first under the knot, over the thread, then under it again. Continue with the next stitch in the same way. Repeat the rows and take two stitches down the lace each time. See Fig. 186.

Spinning Wheel Rosette.—It is made on a foundation of twisted threads which cross in

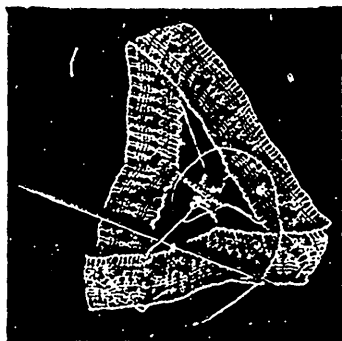


FIG. 187 SPINNING WHEEL ROSSETTE.

is always carried back over the last radius under which it passed, and forward under the next one. The result is the coil over each radius. See Fig. 187.

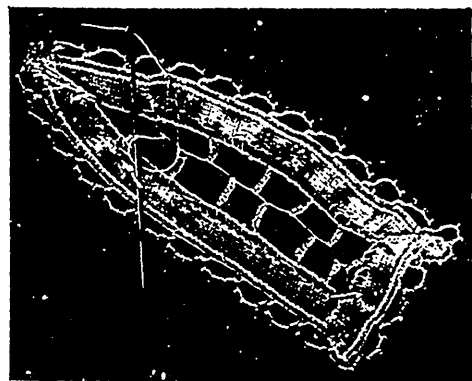


FIG. 188. LADDER STITCH.

Ladder Stitch.—Start the thread near the apex of the braid leaf, on the inner side. Cross to other side at an angle, buttonhole half way back, then cross half way with single thread on an angle, and buttonhole half way back.

INFERIOR SILK IS NOT ECONOMICAL AT ANY PRICE.