

the work. Return by making a loose buttonhole into the first loop, which will form two loops. For each row, fill every loop of the row just made with a loose buttonhole. The stitch is worked first from left to right, then from right to left. Fig. 193.

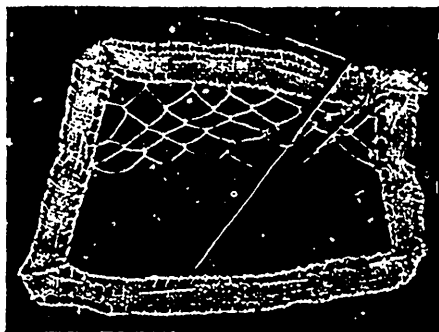


FIG. 193. POINT DE BRUXELLES.

the edge, and twisted over with the needle to where the first lines cross. Then work around the cross six or eight times, and pass the needle over and under to make a spot. Over the thread to the next cross twist again, and repeat as before. Continue until all the spots are made over the space. Figs. 194 and 195.

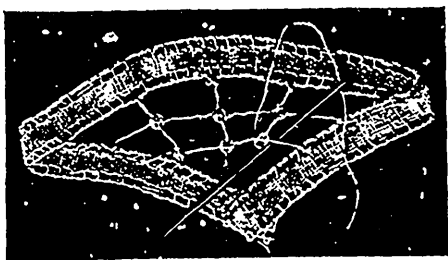


FIG. 194. POINT D'ANGLETERRE — UNEQUAL SPACES.

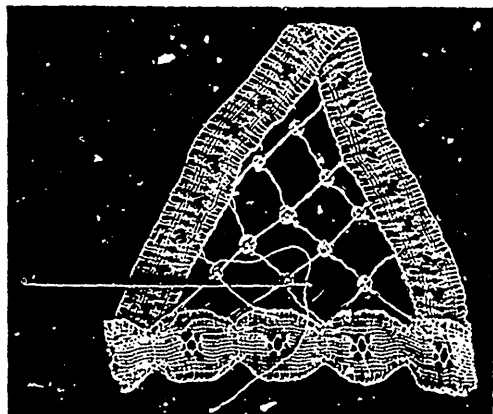


FIG. 195. POINT D'ANGLETERRE.

Point d'Angleterre. — Fill the space with single threads at equal and short distances apart, and in one direction, after which cross the threads in the opposite direction and pass the needle over and under the lines in alternation. Be sure that the latest thread is fastened well to

Buttonhole Sorrento Bars. —

After overcasting the inner edge of the braid, carry the thread from the base of the figure to the top. Buttonhole back a short distance, then cross to side with single thread, buttonhole back to center, cross and buttonhole to opposite side, back, and continue to base in the same manner. Fig. 196.

Plain Russian Stitch is simple. After overcasting the inner edge of the braid, begin to make the crossings at the lower right hand corner. The needle is then thrust through