

the corner a plain buttonhole stitch is worked in the upper braid. Close to this a Turkish point stitch is worked. At the required distance from this pair of stitches a second pair is placed, with the loop between the two pairs long or slack. This is repeated to the end of the row. The thread is then carried down the side of the space, and the second row begun. This is like the first except that, being begun at the left side, the plain buttonhole stitch is each time at the left of the Turkish point stitch. This is continued until the second and each succeeding row is completed.

### Point de Filet. Net Groundwork Stitch.

Point de Filet is an easy, speedy, and, at the same time, very beautiful stitch used for background or groundwork, instead of Brussels net. It is really an imitation of netting. It is worked diagonally across the space to be filled. The thread is fastened at the upper left corner of the space, and brought down the edge of the braid a distance equal to one side of the desired squares of the network. It is then carried across the left

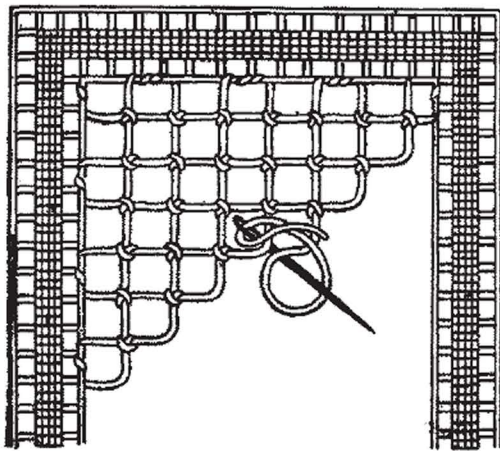


FIG. 79. POINT DE FILET.

corner of the space, and fastened to the upper braid at a point equally distant from the corner. The loop must be just twice the length of the proposed square, so that when held in place by the knots of the next row it will form two sides of the corner square. The thread is then carried along the edge of the upper braid the same distance as before, and is fastened into the corner loop by means of a Turkish net stitch. The thread is then attached to the braid at the left the same distance as before from the adjoining fastening. These rows of diagonal loops, secured by knots of Turkish net stitch, are continued until the space is filled. The beauty of this stitch lies in its perfect accuracy. The vertical lines must be parallel and the horizontal lines must be parallel. This necessitates the making of all the loops of exactly the same length. To facil-

itate this, pins may be stuck into the pattern at the right places, and the thread passed under them when the loops are being made. The work may be made still easier, if, before the stitch is begun, the space to be filled is checked off on the pattern with pen or pencil. Upon the finished network the various stitches used in netting, and many beautiful lace stitches, may be worked.

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### Point de Filet.

This stitch shows another method of tying the knot in point de filet. The thread is secured to the loops above it by a single Brussels net or buttonhole stitch.

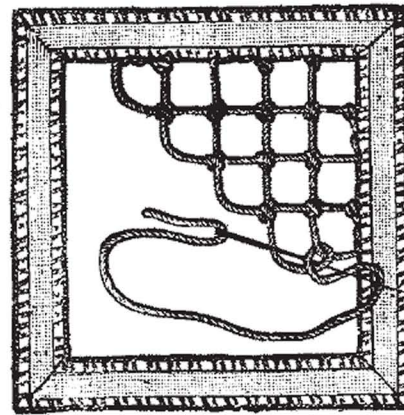


FIG. 80. POINT DE FILET.

The needle is then passed under this buttonhole stitch or knot, over the working thread, under it, and drawn up tightly. This method very closely simulates netting and makes a good background for other stitches.

### Bruges Stitch.

The Bruges lace stitch is well adapted for the filling of large spaces, and may be used with or without the rosettes that give it its elaborate appearance.

Fasten the thread at the front left corner of the space, and overcast it along the edge of the nearer braid for the distance of one-fourth of an inch. Carry the thread across the space to the back or farther braid, and fasten it with a buttonhole stitch

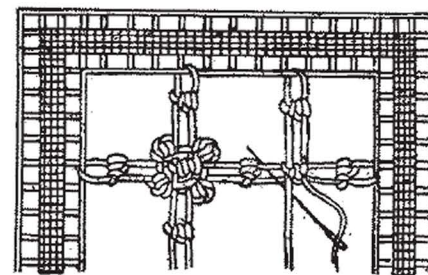


FIG. 81. BRUGES STITCH.

just one-fourth of an inch from the back left corner. Overcast the thread along the edge of the braid for a distance of one-sixteenth of an inch. About three-sixteenths of

an inch from the back braid work a single buttonhole stitch over the long thread thrown across the space. Over the length of this buttonhole stitch place two other buttonhole stitches close together and extending toward the front end of the space.